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LEAGUE COMMISSION WILL INVESTIGATE TURKISH ATROCITIES

Decision Arrived at by Council—
Thorny Questions of Mandates
to Be Considered

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 18.—The League of Nations Council meeting here yesterday was mostly conducted in private, the press only being admitted to hear the announcement by Sir Eric Drummond of the decision to appoint a commissioner as chairman of a mixed board on the deportations of women and children in Turkey and Asia Minor, which is to work in touch with the allied High Commissioners. At the private session, a report submitted by Senator da Gama, the Brazilian representative on the "white slave traffic" was considered and it was decided unanimously to invite a German to join the League's commission on this subject, it being pointed out that much of the traffic goes through Germany.

Today the council begins the discussion of the thorny question of mandates which have to be sanctioned by it. These mandates are for the French in Syria and the British in Palestine, besides the less disputed series of African mandates which are for Belgium in East Africa and the British in Kenya, Tanganyika, Togoland and Cameroon and for the French in Togoland and Cameroon. The African series is to be taken up first and is expected to be approved with little opposition. The Palestine and Syrian mandates will require more discussion, as several knotty points have been raised; indeed it is quite possible that one or both may have to be again postponed.

Regarding the Syrian mandate, the criticism is mostly directed to the extent of the political and economic control which France proposes to exercise, also as to the position of the northern Syrian districts restored to Turkey under the much-disputed Angora treaty. Several points have also been raised regarding the British mandate for Palestine, especially in connection with the constitution of the international commission to take charge of the "holy places." The matter of the British Zionist policy will also come up.

The Council of the League of Nations had a fruitful session this morning. They approved drafts of all the African mandates, subject only to textual modifications to be agreed by the drafting sub-committee. The drafts as approved include a modification, proposed by the United States to remove the limitations upon missionary activities in Africa, the provision upon this point now to be as in the United States "Yap Treaty" with Japan.

The provision suggested by Viscount Ishii was also accepted, enjoining upon the mandatory powers to do everything in their power to protect the native populations of Central Africa from the evils of alcohol.

Earl of Balfour's Statement

LONDON, July 18 (By The Associated Press).—The council disposed of its publicity problem by adopting a middle course at its morning session, devoted to discussion of the Class A and Class B mandates. The session was held partly in private and partly in public.

The Earl of Balfour, British representative, said it was a source of gratification to announce that a complete agreement had been reached between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Palestine mandate and the mandates covering the former German possessions in Africa. The Mesopotamian mandate, however, had not been completely dealt with by the two governments, he said.

Revised drafts of the British, French and Belgian mandates for the central African territories, designed to meet the views of the United States, were submitted and approved. The council recommended that the mandatory powers of Central Africa should take measures to protect the population from the dangers arising from the abuse of alcohol.

American-French Questions

PARIS, July 18.—Nearly all the questions at issue between the United States and France regarding mandates have been settled, it was announced today. Both the White House and the Foreign Office have reached a final agreement on the mandates for Syria and Lebanon.

The French accept all the modifications proposed by the American Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. There remain to be settled only the question affecting the rights of American missionaries in the mandates for Togoland and the Kamerun.

ASSASSINS OF FIELD MARSHAL SENTENCED

LONDON, July 18 (By The Associated Press).—Reginald Dunn and Joseph O'Sullivan were found guilty today, after trial in the old Bailey, of the murder of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, who was shot down in front of his home on Eaton Place last month.

The convicted men were sentenced to be hanged.

AUSTRIA SEEKS ITALIAN TREATY

ROME, July 18.—Dr. Schusler, the departmental chief of the Austrian Foreign Office, arrived here last night in order to draw up a commercial agreement with Italy similar to those made between Austria and the succession states.

Turkish Assembly Censures Kemal Pasha

By The Associated Press
Constantinople, July 18.—UPROARIOUS scenes marked the discussion of the revision of the Constitution in the Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora. The party of Mustafa Kemal Pasha was given a vote of censure. Proposals in the bill would limit considerably Mustafa Kemal's executive powers. At the conclusion of the debate the Nationalist leader resigned as chairman of the committee for the defense of the rights of Anatolia and Thrace. All Fud Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in Moscow, was elected as his successor on the committee.

SELF-GOVERNMENT GIVEN ASIA MINOR BY GREEK COUNCIL

Autonomous State Is Planned as
Solution of Riddle of Centu-
ries in Near East

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 18.—General Stergiadis, High Commissioner of Asia Minor, and General Hadjilaneitis, who are now in Smyrna, were authorized by the Greek Government to carry out the important decisions taken at the meetings of five Greek generals, regarding the future in Asia Minor. Asia Minor, accordingly, is to constitute an autonomous state with the wide participation in its administration of all the nationalities now living there, namely the Greeks, Armenians, Circassians, Kurds, Turks, and others.

This action of the Greek Government is considered the best solution of the great riddle of the Oriental question which has puzzled diplomacy for centuries. The creation of such a state, under the protection of the League of Nations, will mean a new era for the Near East, and will quench one of the most dangerous conflagrations that is threatening the world's peace and civilization.

Despite all efforts at secrecy, it has been known for some time that meetings were going on in Smyrna for the purpose of deciding on a future line of policy for the Greeks in Asia Minor. The meetings were of "The Five," as the political factors of the Greek-Oriental problem are known, consisting of Generals Hadjilaneitis, Stergiadis, Triantafylakos, Pallas and Momenatis. They have resulted, it is said, in an elaborately worked-out plan.

Beikos Favored for Meeting

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—The proposal to hold the Near East Peace Conference to arrange a peace between Greece and Turkey at Beikos, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, is generally approved in the Sublime Porte, it was learned today. Political leaders at Angora, however, appear to hesitate on this proposal.

THREATS ARE MADE AGAINST SENATORS, SAYS MR. LENROOT

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A charge that an effort had been made by threats to whip back into line Republican Senators belting on the cotton schedule last week was made today in the Senate by Irvine I. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who led the revolt.

"The word went around," shouted Senator Lenroot, "there would be retaliation if the break continued; that if the cotton rates were disturbed the agricultural schedule would suffer when the bill came into the Senate."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

RAIL STRIKE PEACE DISCUSSED BY WORKERS AND EXECUTIVES

Shop Crafts Council Meets While Maintenance of Way
Head Confers With Road Officials

CHICAGO, July 17 (By The Associated Press).—Peace negotiations in the railway strike again were to the fore today. E. F. Grable, president of the maintenance of way employees' union and various railroad executives had conferences with members of the Railroad Labor Board in efforts to obtain a basis for the settlement of the shopmen's strike.

Any peace program that may end the strike was discussed today at a meeting of the executive council of the federated shop craft unions. All six presidents of the shopmen's unions attended this meeting with B. M. Jewell, the strike leader. Mr. Grable, of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, also had a conference with Mr. Jewell, after which Mr. Grable said that he did not expect his men would join in the strike. Mr. Grable also was in conference with members of the Railroad Labor Board, but Mr. Jewell was said to have no conferences arranged with Ben W. Hooper or any other members of the board.

Although approximately 15,000 firemen and oilers were added to the list of strikers yesterday, no further accessions to the strikers were expected, at least until after the meeting of the maintenance of way men's grand lodge at Detroit Friday. The 25,000 main-

GREEKS ANXIOUS TO HAVE QUESTION OF THRONE SETTLED

Mr. Gibbons Says Administration
Is Not Having an Easy Time
Under Present Conditions

This is the twenty-third of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons, writing from Adrianople, tells how much good the Greek occupation of this city has done. He says, however, the Greeks are restless because, while they feel sure that they are going to keep Thrace definitely, they want the question settled.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.
ADRIANOPLE, June 2.—A month ago I wrote from Bursa, the first capital of the Osmanlis, which is now in Greek hands. But when they lived at Bursa the Osmanlis were a small people, not yet on the road to the successful conquest of the Byzantine Empire. Imperial days began for the Osmanlis when Murad I made Adrianople his capital in 1365. Here took place the real foundation of the Ottoman Empire through the military victories of Murad I and Bayezid I over the Serbians and Bulgarians. Having become masters of the Balkan Peninsula, the Osmanlis were ready to capture Constantinople and subjugate Asia Minor. The contention of the Turks, that Adrianople is one of the most sacred cities, is readily admitted by the student of Ottoman history. Adrianople was a Turkish stronghold, and residence of the Sultans of the family of Osman, for nearly a century before the capture of Constantinople and the completion of the conquest of Asia Minor.

The vicissitudes of this city during the past 10 years have played an important role in the diplomatic history of the Near East—and the end is not yet. The fortress of Adrianople did not stop the triumphal advance of the Bulgarian armies from Kikliss to Lule Burgas, from Lule Burgas to Tchataldja, in the autumn of 1912. But it was always a menace in the rear, and its refusal to surrender embarrassed the Bulgarians, and finally necessitated a costly assault, in which the Serbians aided. The question of surrendering Adrianople enabled Enver Pasha to mount his coup d'etat in Jan., 1913, in which Nazim Pasha was assassinated, and the degree of credit due the Serbs in the final assault of March, 1913, was one of the irritating causes of the rupture that led to the Second Balkan War.

Blow to Bulgarians

During the Second Balkan War the Turks took advantage of the defeat and demoralization of the Bulgarians to re-occupy Adrianople. This was a blow to the Bulgarians; not only cause of the loss of most of Thrace, which they had won by their victories of the First Balkan War, but also because the only railway leading to the sole outlet on the Aegean left to Bulgarians by the Treaty of Bucharest, passed by Adrianople. This was the cause of delicate negotiations, which the Germans were able to turn to their own advantage. The Adriatic compromise between Bulgaria and Turkey paved the way for the entrance of Bulgaria into the Central Empires' coalition.

After the World War the Entente Powers found themselves powerless to control the situation in Thrace. The Greek armies were allowed to act for the Entente. The Greeks occupied Adrianople, crushed the Nationalist movement in Thrace, and have since held the country. Adrianople is now the capital of the Greek Province of Thrace, which brings the Greeks to the doors of Constantinople. The situation is declared untenable by the Angora Government, which demands the Greek evacuation of Thrace at the same time as that of Asia Minor.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Machine Guns Found in Stuttgart Barracks

By The Associated Press
Berlin, July 18

THE Inter-Allied Military Commission discovered 500 machine guns stored in the police barracks at Stuttgart, it was learned today. Simultaneously the Vorwärts announced that the Socialists were informed that a large quantity of arms and military equipment was being removed from the unused barracks at Potsdam to an unknown destination. The police, notified of the incident, confiscated war material remaining in the barracks, including 200 live hand grenades and a number of dum dum cartridges.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO EXAMINE HONORS

H. H. Asquith Supports Prime
Minister in Defense of Pres-
ent System of Bestowal

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 18.—The much advertised debates on the subject of the alleged inquiries of the Coalition government in the matter of the disposal of honors duly took their place in the houses of Parliament last night, but with very little result.

Mr. Lloyd George met the difficulty created by the fact that many of his own followers had put their names to a motion for an inquiry by the time-honored expedient of the appointment of a royal commission "to consider and advise as to the procedure to be adopted in the future." The past is not to be gone into, but an attempt is to be made to reduce the malpractices hereafter. In neither house did the discussion rise above the commonplace. Mr. Lloyd George defended the existing system, entirely on the grounds of expediency and challenged his critics to produce some better means for keeping up a political organization which was necessary to avoid political chaos.

In this he was supported by Henry H. Asquith, late Liberal Prime Minister, who admitted frankly the relation between honors and party funds, but declared that "no people who took their politics seriously, contributions up to the limit of their power to party funds was not only a necessity, but a matter of obligation."

Opposition newspapers here today endeavor to make out that Mr. Lloyd George had been less conscientious than his predecessors in the matter of the selection of candidates for preferment, but the system remains untouched, and the proposed royal commission which is likely to be a small one, presided over by Lord Ulswater, Speaker of the House of Commons, can only advise as to whether any change in the procedure at present obtaining is desirable.

TEN ARE INDICTED IN LUMBER DEAL IN WAR FRAUD INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An indictment against 10 persons charging conspiracy to defraud the United States out of more than \$1,000,000 in connection with the disposition of government lumber following the war was returned today by the special federal grand jury which has been in session since June 1, investigating the transaction.

Those named in the indictment are John L. Phillips, republican state committeeman for Georgia; John Stephens, partner of Mr. Phillips; Ernest C. Morse, Charles S. Shotwell, George M. Chambers, Frank T. Sullivan, Roland Perry, Charles Phillips Jr., Gus Eitzen and Mitchell A. Touart Jr.

The indictment was the first to be reported by the grand jury empaneled to investigate war frauds, for which inquiry Congress appropriated \$500,000 for use by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and a special corps of assistants.

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PRESIDENT ORDERS BITUMINOUS MINES OPEN UNDER GUARD

Governors Asked to Supply
Troops—Federal Forces
Await Emergency

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Harding late today will send simultaneously telegrams directing the operators of all bituminous mines shut down because of strike conditions to resume operations at once and requesting the governors of these states in which the mines operate to furnish such military protection as may be needed.

If state troops find it impossible to cope with the situation, federal troops, it was understood, may eventually be employed.

Cabinet Supports Attitude

Plans for such action by the President were understood to have received the unanimous support of the Cabinet at today's meeting, at which the industrial situation was discussed in all its ramifications.

The advice to the mine operators and the governors will point out the imperative necessity for early resumption of the mining industry in the interest of the public and will briefly urge that orderly procedure be observed in the execution of the plan.

President Harding was represented as feeling that the refusal of the bituminous coal miners and a minority of the operators to accept arbitration left the Administration no alternative but to tell the operators to go home and start producing coal as he did last evening in receiving the operators' response.

Some of the bituminous operators were said to have informed the President that had it not been for interference by the Federal Government they would now be working their mines. Therefore President Harding was understood to be willing that they should have the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to continue bituminous coal production.

The Government it was intimated in official circles today, had fully considered all the possibilities involved in its decision to ask that the mines be reopened.

Mr. Gompers Predicts Failure

Prediction was made today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that President Harding's invitation to the bituminous operators to return to their properties and resume operation would result in no appreciable increase in the production of coal.

Declaring that coal could be had in ample quantities "the moment justice is done," Mr. Gompers in a formal statement said the great need of the hour was "for formal, natural conference between the interested parties," and that "when a half million men are agrieved it is a poor time indeed for the roll of drums, the rattling of sabers, and the pounding of mailed fists."

"The country is drifting toward a state of irresponsibility in dealing with both the coal and railroad strikes," Mr. Gompers said. "Utterances from employers and from government officials are sufficiently alike in thought and context to indicate the close bond of sympathy between the two forces. The situation is one well calculated to cause the gravest concern in every quarter."

"The President invites the mine owners to return to their properties and resume operations. Surely the President does not expect that these owners of mines are going to dig coal. There are not enough of them in all to operate more than a mine or two, and most of them would not know how to dig coal even if they were in condition to dig coal and wanted to do so. Who, then, is to do the mining when the mine owners resume operations?"

Nobody to Weld Picks

"The miners who are on strike are not going to dig coal until the strike is ended. The non-union miners are and have been at work, and their number cannot be increased materially. The army may go to the mining"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

HOTEL LIQUOR SALE FIRST STEP TOWARD RETURN OF SALOON

"Regulation of Prices" Figures in Program of
Wet Interests as Means of Driving Smaller
Establishments Out of Business

OFFICIAL DECLARES VIOLATION OF DRY LAW IS PUBLIC DUTY

New York Women Open Headquarters in Drive to Aid
Liquor Cause—Desirability of Revenue From
Licensing System Is Emphasized

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable office holders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18.—The hotels of New York City will be the principal channels for the flow of "light wines and beer," if the forces concentrated to break down prohibition succeed in having the Volstead law modified to legalize the sale of these intoxicants. This information came to the New York office of The Christian Science Monitor after careful investigation.

As a cloak to conceal the subtle scheme of the liquor interests again to impose on the public their vicious political traffic, it is intended to include drug stores and groceries as mediums for the sale of the intoxicants.

But the plan calls for "regulation of prices to make it uninteresting for the smaller establishments to devote their time and energies in this kind of trade."

Of course, this simply means, if the prohibition law is nullified that 85 per cent of the brewery output—which is beer—will first be sold at hotel bars, and, eventually, the obnoxious corner saloon with all its attendant sorrows again will appear.

Disobedience Called Duty

Notwithstanding the constant cry of the association against the prohibition amendment, that it approves obedience to prohibition laws, the New York office of The Christian Science Monitor has in its possession a signed statement by an official of that organization, declaring, in part, that "it is the moral, religious and civic duty of every good citizen to refuse obedience to the Volstead Act."

The man who made this statement is Horace W. Corey, vice-president in the New York division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Mr. Corey is also manager in the New York office of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company at 1133 Broadway. It is interesting to note here that in a tract issued by the association, in which is outlined the purposes of that organization, it is explained that, "pending the accomplishment of the program, we favor and encourage obedience to the prohibition laws, as now effective."

It is further interesting to recall part of an address against prohibition delivered by Mr. Corey on June 16 at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, in which he said: "I am not advocating disobedience to any law."

Part of the plan of the association in their endeavors to bring about a wet Congress, it was learned, is the installation of a card index whereby the names of members are arranged according to congressional districts. As soon as it is learned whether a candidate is "wet" or "dry," the information is forwarded to members interested.

Women Assume Active Share in Work

The latest development in the organization is the woman's committee which has invaded the financial district in a drive against the Volstead Act. A store has been rented by the association and it is planned to hold daily midday meetings, at which members of the Speakers Bureau will talk. The committee, according to its director, Miss Alice Carpenter, is composed of prominent women, including Mrs. Theodore L. Van Norden, Mrs. Louise Allison, Mrs. Chauncey L. O'roott, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt; Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Charles G. Rumsey, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, formerly president of the National Consumers League.

Thirteen labor unions have just voted for "light wines and beer." The American Shoe Workers Protective Union, with a membership of 8000, just decided this way. George L. Arast, secretary of the union, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the vote was unanimous.

Specific Program Secret

Without offering any definite plan for the control of the sales, manufacture, and consumption of liquor, the wet reply in generalities when the question is brought straight home to them. Ostensibly making a fine show of opposing "the return of the saloon, or anything resembling it," they give ample evidence that the saloon question is being used as a bar to the real issue sought after, the repeal of the Volstead law.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

RUSSIAN HAGUE CONFERENCE AGAIN FACES AN IMPASSE

Soviet Representatives Greatly Resent Allies' Attitude—
Refuse to Attend Sub-Commission Meeting

THE HAGUE, July 18 (By The Associated Press).—At a plenary session of the non-Russians today, it was decided to grant the Russian request for a joint meeting on the distinct condition that it would be only for the purpose of presenting new proposals.

Every delegate to the Russian Conference awoke today with the feeling that things were approaching a climax. The Russian representatives were openly furious at the manner in which they were summoned to present new proposals today before the joint sub-commission on private property, and sat up until an early hour trying to decide whether to attend today's meeting.

In the letter to President Patry of the Conference, declining to attend today's meeting, Mr. Litvinoff strongly criticized the invitation of the European representatives to the meeting as imposing conditions absolutely unacceptable.

"Your invitation to attend a meeting of the sub-commission on private property is all the more inadmissible upon our making a definite statement of our position, while it imposes no

Separate Negotiations Certain

MOSCOW, July 18 (By The Associated Press).—Leo Kamenoff, president of the Moscow Soviet, today discussing the Hague Conference, said failure to reach an agreement with the European powers as a group undoubtedly would lead to separate negotiations.

"Naturally, if the Hague Conference fails," he said, "Russia's attitude toward individual foreigners will be no better, but certainly it will be no worse. We are always ready to enter negotiations with America, and we have made several advances. But now America must take the lead, since we have had no replies to our previous advances."

REPARATION ISSUE TO BE DISCUSSED BY ALLIED PREMIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

advocates explain, would have the effect of placing all the Allies, including Great Britain and the United States, firmly on a France in the collection of the reparations account.

It is admitted that the proposals, if tentatively approved at the forthcoming Franco-British meeting, could hardly be adopted by the two countries for several months. It is explained, however, that discussion of the plan has gone far enough to make it outstanding and the most acceptable solution of the German reparations problem.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS—The familiar spectacle of two premiers waiting for the initiative of the other is again seen. Mr. Lloyd George, according to the information received by The Christian Science Monitor representative, in the week-end consultations decided against making a generous gesture and cancelling the credits on France.

It had been proposed that France in compensation for her sacrifices, should be allowed to pay England in "C" bonds. Against this the British Prime Minister takes the view that France must first be reasonable, a curious phrase which demands some explanation. But if Mr. Lloyd George will make no approach towards Raymond Poincaré, Mr. Poincaré, on his side, will make no approach towards Mr. Lloyd George. Inspired messages from the Quai d'Orsay actually call into question the projected meeting in London of the two premiers. It is argued that this meeting was to be on the subject of Tangiers, which is being dealt with through ordinary diplomatic channels. It might have been about the Near East, but since then a new plan of convening the belligerents at Belcos has been substituted.

French View of Meeting

Reparations and the general situation of Germany remain, but the French say that it is useless for the premiers to meet, when the two parties who have already made up their minds are facing the reparations commission. This statement about two parties is true, but it would seem an additional reason why the premiers should discuss the problem. In the absence of such discussion a deadlock is being reached. The British are determined not to proclaim Germany a voluntary bankrupt, whereas the French have made it plain that a preliminary step must be to declare Germany in default and to condemn her as a fraudulent bankrupt. This step it is pretended would give France and the Allies the legal right of imposing economic measures upon Germany. These economic measures, regarded as a punishment would be justified by default, but would not be justified without formal default. Were this contention exact, there would be much to say for the Poincaré method, but the truth is that all the measures of economic order that France or any country wishes to impose will be accepted by Germany in her present circumstances.

The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the report of the committee of guarantees makes quite clear the willingness of Germany to adopt all the proposals and to permit such control as is possible over her finances. The French word control it should be remembered is not so strong as the English word, control. It merely means supervision and not necessarily direction.

Correct German Attitude

Germany readily submitted all documents and statistics. She has agreed to measures which will prevent the exodus of the German mark. Certainly this attempt to stop the further flight of capital is locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. It is shown that the great German capitalists have placed their money in Dutch and Swiss banks, or have sunk it in better industrial equipment. But while this is acknowledged, it is hard to see how the Government could interfere in any private transactions. At any rate, in the future escape of capital will be forbidden by law. The Reichsbank will, it is hoped, forbid the printing of paper money in such profusion. As for the budget, the committee of guarantees acknowledges the difficulties of budgeting, with the mark fluctuating and throwing all calculations entirely wrong. It reports that administrative bodies and officials are doing their best to collect taxes, though the new centralized system is hardly in working order. Generally speaking, the report is favorable to Germany in a relative sense, and it is not likely that it will be radically revised. If precedent is followed, it will not be issued to the public. It is understood that Germany agrees to the immediate operation of the Wiesbaden accords.

Failure of Monarchists

Gives Rise to German Hopes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 18—The failure of the monarchist attempt to upset the Government in Berlin has cast a gleam of hope over the gloomy situation in which Germany now finds herself owing to her depreciated exchange. It has long been known that the ruin of the middle classes in Germany has been almost complete, but

a tendency has hitherto shown itself to suppose the industrial classes prospered. Even this theory has now been at least partially abandoned in the light of evidence appearing here. John Murray, M. P., Oxford educator, who just returned from a tour in Germany, publishes personal observations which go to show that a serious deterioration is taking place in the health and stature of children attending school in German industrial centers—the fact he attributes to the price of meat having soared completely beyond the reach of their parents' purses.

Communications addressed to leading German newspapers are also today published here, which show that Germany's manufactures are suffering along with German labor. It is in the form of detailed accounts addressed to German newspapers, in one case from so high an authority as Prof. H. Kohle, president of the German Association in London, and in the other from the Stockholm correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. These writers complain of consignments of German goods reaching these two centers. They dwell upon the increased gold prices of German goods, and upon the difficulty of disposing of them in the face of cheaper and better wares from Britain and America. Evidence of this kind cannot be dismissed as interested propaganda, and it tends to confirm the belief which is growing here that action must not be delayed if Germany is to be saved from collapse.

Internal German Loan

BERLIN, July 18 (By The Associated Press)—After a prolonged discussion, the bill providing for a compulsory loan of 70,000,000 marks was read for the third time in the Reichstag today. The limit of a subscription was fixed at 3,000,000 marks.

British Cancellation Plan

PARIS, July 18—The return to Paris today or tomorrow of Sir John Bradbury from London, where he has been conferring with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and other British Government officials, is expected to give considerable impetus to the plan for a new reparations settlement involving the cancellation of the French debt to England and the reduction of the German indemnity to 50,000,000 gold marks.

Sir John has been the chief medium in bringing this plan before the members of the Reparations Commission. It is believed he will bring with him a statement of the definite basis on which Great Britain would enter into the proposed settlement. An expression from the international committee of bankers, which met in Paris recently to consider the subject of the German loan, as to just what its attitude would be in the event the fundamental basis of the proposed plan were adopted, is now being sought, according to reliable reports in Paris. Advocates of the scheme believe the bankers would be willing to reconvene immediately and reconsider the project of a vast loan to Germany if such a scheme were approved.

BOND ISSUES SHOW KANSAS' GROWTH

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas has been making extensive civic improvements during the last year. The municipal subdivisions of the State issued \$25,617,651 in bonds during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the compilation of the State Auditor, who is required by law to register all bonds. These bonds were issued by cities, school districts, counties and townships.

More than half of the total amount went into new school buildings. Three million dollars were good roads bonds. The rest of the issues went for new court houses, city halls, sewers, paving, water and electric light plants and similar municipal improvements.

Ten years ago the Kansas bond issues were less than one-fifth of the amount issued during the last year. In 1915 the total bond issues for the entire year did not come up to \$5,000,000. Costs of improvements are higher of course, than a few years ago but this does not take up the large increase in the bond issues.

The heavy issues of bonds come during the fall and early winter, when the improvement work done during the summer is being paid for.

CORPUS CHRISTI AGAIN TO BE PROMINENT AS A TEXAS PORT

Development Already Underway and Plan for Coastwise
Steamship Lines Are Discussed

GALVESTON, Tex., July 13 (Special Correspondence)—The little city of Corpus Christi, lying some 200 miles below Galveston on Corpus Christi Bay, may be the next great Texas port. Activities of the last year have resulted in the construction of a breakwater and inner harbor, and the remission of taxes from some seven neighboring counties by the State, the money to be spent in protective works, and obtaining a recommendation from the Engineering Department of the United States Government that a port be constructed. An industrial survey, nation-wide in its scope, was carried on, which had much to do with the final results of the investigation by the board of engineers.

Lying in a strategic location for the handling of commodities originating in southern and western Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, the newest Texas port bids fair immediately to spring into prominence. Many of the raw materials originating in Texas are grown in this territory. The most notable of these products are cotton and wool and already prominent people are discussing the possibility of the establishment of coastwise steamship lines between Corpus Christi and Boston and New York, both of which are accessible to the eastern manufacturing centers where these commodities will be utilized. The plan of development is simple.

PRESIDENT ORDERS BITUMINOUS MINES OPEN UNDER GUARD

(Continued from Page 1)

districts, but the army is not composed of coal miners.

"The fact is that there is nobody to mine coal until the coal miners now on strike return to the mines. They will return to the mines gladly and quickly as soon as the mine owners agree with them on terms and conditions of employment.

"The responsibility for this grave crisis is upon the mine owners. It is on no one else. No matter what the Government may say, what the mine owners may say, or what hostile newspapers may say, the mine owners are the guilty parties.

"Let it not be forgotten that the strike was caused by the wanton disregard of their contract by the mine owners. They treated their pledge to the miners as a scrap of paper. They refused to confer with the miners. They sought to treat the miners as serfs and the miners refused to accept such treatment. They ceased mining coal.

Justice One Essential

"It is important to the country that coal be mined. It is even more important that a half million miners be treated with justice. The Nation cannot put anything ahead of justice. It cannot put politics or the profits of a small group of mine owners ahead of justice to the miners. It cannot even put the need for coal ahead of justice. Coal can be had in ample quantities the moment justice is done.

"Brute force cannot override justice in the United States. I do not know what measures the President has in mind to take, but I repeat the only method in which coal mining can be resumed is agreement between the miners and owners upon terms deemed fair and just by both sides. It will not do to trample rough shod over the aspirations and the requirements of any portion of our people. This is neither the hour nor the scene for the man on horseback. The great need of this hour is for normal, natural conference between interested parties."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—Leaders of the striking coal miners here today characterized as "absurd" any effort of the mine operators or the government to produce enough coal to relieve the impending shortage, saying that even though troops are stationed at the mines, this would not encourage many men to go to work.

President Harding in his statement issued last night, after conferring with the mine operators, declared:

"I, therefore, invite you to return to your mine properties and resume operations."

A. M. Ogle, chairman of the bituminous operators group, in his statement to the President declared that every one of the operators "stands ready in this crisis to put his properties and his own services at your disposal and command at any instant."

Miners Insist on Agreement

"The only way the production of coal can be resumed in appreciable quantity," declared a spokesman for the miners, "is to reach an agreement with the authorized representatives of the workers. One company has been trying for four weeks to open one of its mines, and today they are one man at work. Several other operators have been making a similar effort for months and they are unable to get the men."

"The United Mine Workers of America will not fight the Government of the United States. That would be absurd. It is idle to talk about putting troops in the mines. They are not skilled in that work. There are 650,000 miners on strike, 315,000 in Pennsylvania alone, and the operators will not be able to induce any of them to return to work under their conditions.

"We would have no objection to the Government seizing the mines, and treating with the workers to return to the mines. But the operators would demand the same conditions from the Government as it has from the private employers. The men are more determined than ever to insist on their rights. They have been out too long to give up their rights at this late date."

Mediation Efforts Failed

A high administration official said today that the Government has ex-

hausted every peaceful way to settle the strike. He said that mediation has been tried and proved futile; arbitration has been proposed on the "most favorable terms that could be devised," and this has been in vain.

Questions were raised to the President. It was said, as to details of the working conditions. Both the operators and miners raised questions, which the President believed should be left to the commission of arbitration to settle. The disputants were virtually asking the president to arbitrate such questions as the "check-off," and district or national agreements.

President Harding told them that if they wanted him to settle the strike and they would abide by his decision, he would do it. He told them that the Government will stand by its questions as to basis for negotiations, except the general interpretation he laid down in his supplementary statement to the original peace proposal, should go to the commission for adjudication.

Anthracite Men Accepted

The anthracite operators accepted his plan conditionally, but the bituminous operators were divided among themselves, though a majority were in sympathy with the plan. And the miners raised so many questions as to details of negotiation that their reply was virtually a rejection.

Many of the operators have been insisting from the start that if the government would guarantee them protection they could produce sufficient coal to relieve the situation, this official declared. He expressed the view that the President would urge the state authorities to furnish troops, if necessary, to these optimistic operators and let them show what they can do in the way of production.

Much of the blame for the failure of the administration efforts toward an amicable settlement, this official declared, was due to "personal ambitions" of some leading operators and mine representatives. He said there was a disposition on the part of some not to attend the conferences with a desire of protecting the public, but for their personal aggrandizement.

Plans to Meet Shortage

Though production of coal should be resumed immediately, it was said there would be a shortage next winter. How serious the shortage would be, he could not estimate. Several ways of making the available supply go the farthest and meet the most pressing needs, are under discussion. A survey of plans is now being made by the United States Geological Survey.

One plan would be a system of priorities in districts most acutely affected by the strike. These sections would probably be New England and the Northwest, it was inferred, since these are the farthest from the mines, and in every shortage they are first to develop "pinches."

He pointed out that the Administration would leave no stone unturned to protect the public against a coal shortage; that the Government would insist on law and order; but he was not prepared to disclose steps that would be taken in the event the mine operators refused to produce coal as promised.

Bar to Railway Settlement

It was declared that only the question of seniority rights stand in the way of a quick settlement of the railway shompen's strike. Both sides to this dispute were represented by an administration official, in close touch with the situation as having agreed to be bound by the order of the United States Railway Labor Board on wage reductions and settling contracts for repairs to outside shops.

That the coal and railway situations are rapidly heading toward legislation, was his belief. In this connection, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been in conference with leaders in the Senate.

Albert B. Cummins (R., Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, was ready to introduce legislation providing for a national coal tribunal similar to the United States Railway Board, with power to enforce its decisions. William E. Borah (R., Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, has prepared a bill empowering the president to take over the mines and operate them in the event of a national emergency. Both senators have been holding off action; so as not to embarrass the President in his efforts to adjust the trouble by moral suasion.

Pittsburgh District Begins

Preparing Pits for Working

PITTSBURGH, July 18—Important mines in the Pittsburgh district will be opened without delay, under the plan proposed by President Harding. It was stated here this afternoon. Already some of the companies have commenced to clean up the pits with a view to early resumption.

In two mines coal has been cut and deputy sheriffs and state police are on guard to protect workmen when the hoisting machinery is started. Several weeks, it was said, would be required before the mines would be ready for even a semblance of normal coal movement.

PORTO RICAN COURT UPHOLDS GOVERNOR

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 18 (By The Associated Press)—The Supreme Court of Porto Rico, by a vote of 4 out of 5, has sustained Gov. E. Mont Rely in his controversy with the Unionist Attorney-General, in the various courts of the island.

PRINCE OF WALES IS BEST MAN

LONDON, July 18 (By The Associated Press)—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Miss Edwina Ashley, granddaughter of Sir Ernest Cassels and daughter of King Edward VII, married Lord Louis Mountbatten this afternoon. The groom is the son of the late Queen Victoria, a cousin of King George and the closest friend and companion of the Prince of Wales, who was best man. King George and Queen Mary attended the wedding. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Spain as the guests of King Alfonso and will later visit America.

GOVERNMENT STILL "RUNS" RAILROADS

Official Says Report They Were
Returned to Owners to Manage Is Fallacy

SPOKANE, Wash., July 18—(By The Associated Press)—Many persons suppose that the railroads were turned back to their owners and managers in 1920, but "this is only one of the half-truths that will not bear investigation," declared Charles Dillon, assistant to the chairman of the western committee on public relations of the Association of Railway Executives, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce here today.

Mr. Dillon also asserted that "nothing could be farther from the truth" than the impression that the railways "are trying to break down the unions, and that they are eager to reduce the men's wages."

Government in Railroads

"The truth is we have about all the government in railroads right now that the business will stand. It is the Government which says what the rates are to be and how much the roads may be permitted to earn if they can do it; it is the Government which controls wages and it controls the conditions under which the men shall work. All the reports are made and the keeping of the railroads is done according to the rules of the United States Government through the Interstate Commerce Commission and upon forms prescribed by that commission. There is scarcely any item of management not directly under the scrutiny of the Government at Washington or Chicago.

"We are now facing an entirely new order, a new labor condition. When the United States Railway Labor Board made the largest advance in wages ever recorded, amounting, indeed, to more than \$720,000,000 a year, the railroad accepted the decision without resistance. The men at that time did not question the jurisdiction of the board in making this enormous advance.

"The railroads promised, last October, to pass on to the public in reduced rates any savings in operating expenses resulting from wage cuts. Rates have been reduced since last January \$400,000,000—\$255,000,000, approximately, more than wages have been cut, based on the earnings in 1921, or \$500,000,000 if we compare with 1920.

Railroad Tie Binds People

"If total earnings do not increase very materially, the rate reductions and the recent wage cuts will allow the railroads about 3 1/2 per cent on their valuation. There is a difference of about \$443,000,000 between this 3 1/2 per cent and the 5 1/2 per cent, which the Interstate Commerce Commission says the roads may earn.

"If the net return from your business were reduced as the net return of the roads has been you probably would close it out.

"Your business will prosper largely according to the volume the roads can handle promptly. The whole present controversy, therefore, becomes as much your concern as it is the concern of the railroads, because unless investors are assured a reasonable reward new capital will not be available and without this it will not be possible to provide adequate facilities.

"The tie that binds this people together in national unity is the railroad tie and if it isn't kept in good repair the neglect can easily create a national calamity for which every man and every family will have to pay."

The public, the speaker said, will be benefited by the recent rate reductions only as these reductions, in part, are reflected in lower prices instead of in increased profits.



The Friendly Glow

THE Edison Company's distribution system, that is, the sub-stations, conduits, cables, poles, wires, etc., comprise over two-thirds of its total investment of sixty odd million dollars.

The Company can sell current cheaper to large customers than to small, because delivering current in large quantity at a single location costs very much less for distribution system than delivering it in small quantities at many locations.

The Edison Electric

Illuminating Company of Boston

PROVINCETOWN
PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip to CAPE COD on large wireless equipped, iron steamship
DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip \$2.00; One Way \$1.75
Leaves Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, DAILY
8:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M.
Daylight Saving Time
Restaurants Refreshments
Tel. Congress 6555

RAIL STRIKE PEACE DISCUSSED BY WORKERS AND EXECUTIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

and experience required and the prevailing rates generally are higher than those established for other railroads."

Men Quit at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., July 18—All Worcester members of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, numbering 160, went on strike at 8 o'clock this morning on orders received last night by Andrew J. Colvin, president of the Worcester branch of the brotherhood. The strike order also affects engineers, stationary firemen, Oilers, turntable operators, fire cleaners, fire tenders, asphalt crew, coal pile men and coal passers employed by the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads in Worcester.

Texas Union Leaders Meet

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 18 (Special)—Representatives of the 16 standard railway unions of Texas roads met today in Waco to work out plans for peace in the railway industry.

Strong pressure, it was said, would be exerted on national officers of the 16 federations either for immediate peace or a nation-wide strike of all railway employees.

Union leaders of Texas regarded the meeting as the most important lead ever taken by organized labor in this State. The meeting will be continued tomorrow and at adjournment resolutions will be forwarded to national officers of the unions.

Central officials urging them to meet strike leaders in conference immediately, he said, adding that the only way to avert a strike is for the management to grant the old wages, the eight-hour day, and time and one-half for overtime.

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REBEL PRISONERS FILL DUBLIN JAILS

Two Thousand Said to Be Held
—Censors Work for Each Side
—Rounding Up Goes On

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 18.—Both the Nationalists and Republicans have instituted the closest censorship, and information of happenings in Ireland today is scarce.

Marauding bands of Republicans are still about in Donegal but gradually are being tracked down by Sean McKewen and his men. In the south, bigger operations are pending. Fight is still going on in Limerick; there appears to be a large gathering of Republicans east of that town.

Meanwhile, some 2000 prisoners have been collected in Dublin jails and one of the questions the Free State Government has to decide is as to their disposal.

A delightful story comes from Galway of mothers of members of an armed gang of Republicans firing of the depositions of their offspring and effecting a coup de main upon them, with the result that these particular young men are now safely in Nationalist hands. As a whole, however, the situation continues extremely serious, as the business and industry of the country are still largely held up.

New Ulster Constabulary Said to Be Only for Defense

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 18.—Allegations being circulated that the new Ulster constabulary is for the invasion of southern Ireland were characterized as wholly false and possibly of sinister significance by the Ulster Association here through Mr. McCulloch, its secretary.

"There is not a grain of truth in the allegation," he said, when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Ulster has repeatedly stated and proved that she has no predatory designs against the south. All she asks is to be left alone and allowed to remain a portion of the British Empire in peace.

"The Ulster constabulary is for the sole purpose of keeping order. They are necessary only because of the campaign of secret violence and the raids across our borders, directed against us from the south. These allegations are merely a part of the Sinn Fein propaganda, but the persistence with which they are pressed leads me to believe there may be more behind them than at first appears.

"Sinn Fein propaganda is such that when I hear Sinn Fein Ireland claiming to be apprehensive of an attack from the North, I begin to feel certain we may soon be attacked ourselves from the South.

"I should like to remind those watching the Irish developments that we are most uneasy over the vast supply of munitions, particularly airplanes, being delivered to southern Ireland. We cannot help wondering if some day these implements of destruction will be directed toward us. If so, we shall be at a great disadvantage, because we are hopelessly lacking in these things, particularly in airplanes."

Duke to Join Free State Army

LONDON, July 18.—The Duke of Leinster left London last night to join the Irish Free State Army.

"I am off to Dublin to join those who are trying to make my country peaceful and prosperous," the Duke said. "Michael Collins knows I am coming. I am going to take a place with my fellow fighting Irishmen in whatever capacity is required." The Duke served with the Irish Guards during the war.

GERMANS IN U. S. BACK "RADICALS"

Organization Votes to Support
Six Senatorial Candidates

CHICAGO, July 18 (By The Associated Press)—The third German-American National Conference, which closed its sessions here last night, adopted resolutions pledging support to Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana; Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin; Joseph I. France, of Maryland; and John A. Reed, of Missouri, for United States Senators.

The conference demanded revision of war treaties and withdrawal of troops from Germany, approved the inquiry into the Alien Property Custodian's office; endorsed a constitutional amendment requiring a referendum to declare war except in case of actual invasion; and demanded immediate return of beer and wine.

Heinrich Heine, of Chicago, Ill., is president of the organization and George Sylvester Viereck, chairman of the resolutions committee.

NAST & COMPANY SUSPENDED A YEAR

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 18.—The firm of Nast & Co., which last week went into voluntary bankruptcy, was suspended from the Chicago Stock Exchange for one year by the governing board of the exchange yesterday. Samuel Nast, president of the firm, was summoned to appear before the governors to tell why he had not obeyed the rules of the exchange, which require members immediately to notify it of inability to meet obligations.

Losses to creditors will amount to double what was first expected, according to the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receivers. An official stated that the assets will be about \$1,000,000 under liabilities, instead of \$500,000 as at first estimated. A detailed statement is expected soon from the receiver.

GREEKS ANXIOUS TO HAVE QUESTION OF THRONE SETTLED

(Continued from Page 1)

Adrianople is on the railway that connects Constantinople with Europe, and thus the recent events in the Near East have added one more country to the list of those through which the traveler has to pass to get in or out of Constantinople, one more visa, one more passport examination, one more visit from customs inspectors.

Uncertainty of Situation
The continual series of wars for 10 years and the uncertainty of the present situation have been disastrous to Thrace. With each change of masters, from Turk to Bulgarian, from Bulgarian to Turk, from Turk to Greek, villages have been pillaged and burned, accompanied by a wholesale exodus of the population. Macedonia is full of Greek refugees from Thrace; in the Philippopolis region of Bulgaria there are many thousands of Bulgarian refugees from Thrace; and at Constantinople the Turks show you 40,000 Muhammadan refugees from Thrace. Although the Greek government has invited all refugees to return and is ready to aid them to get on their feet, rebuilding homes and lending them seed and stock and farm tools, the country is still in many places undercultivated or even uncultivated. Refugees would like to go home. But they are not sure what is going to happen in their home country. They do not want to go back to find themselves once again in a land of contending armies. For Christian and Muhammadan alike, the old proverb holds good here: "When masters fall out, it is the peasant that receives the blows."

In the city of Adrianople itself, however, the Greeks have done wonders during the past 18 months. Adrianople was a typically Turkish town, in a state of dilapidation resembling ruin, before the Balkan wars. The famous mosque, concerning whose fate the Turkish Nationalists are now agitating, was literally falling down in 1911. Such a city in Asia Minor goes for nothing; it is in keeping with the surrounding, and one would not expect anything else. But on the main railway line to Europe, and so near Sofia, the contrast between Adrianople and the Bulgarian capital was painful. In fact, in the old days, the most telling indictment of Turkish rule was just what your eyes told you as you looked from the car window and noted the difference once you crossed from Muhammadan Thrace into Christian Bulgaria. You saw that you had gone from paralysis into progress.

Like Brusa and Eskishehr and Kutayah and Afion Kara-hissar, Adrianople now has electric lights and tolerable roads. The town has been cleaned up, and a sewage system inaugurated. And the physical appearance of the population as well as of the city has greatly changed.

But one finds the Greeks restless. They feel sure that they are going to keep Thrace definitely, but they would like to have the matter settled. The attitude of at least one of the Euxine Powers here is frankly hostile, and the Greek administration is not having an easy time of it. There is no serious military question here, as in



Luigi Facta

Prime Minister of Italy, whose overthrow is forecast following the recent outbreaks of Fascist in Liguria

Asia Minor. For the Bulgarians have been disarmed, and the Turkish Nationalists have no way of attacking the Greeks in Thrace.

"Do you need a large army here?" I asked.

"To keep order, no. The country is in full peace—I doubt if Thrace ever has been so peaceful and quiet in all its history."

"Why an army at all? Would not gendarmes suffice?"

"For Thrace, yes. No army is needed here. But—"

There was a smile and a look Constantinopleward.

ITALIAN KING OPENS NEW RAIL SECTION

By Special Cable

ROME, July 18.—On Sunday in Rome the Formia section of the direct line between Rome and Naples was opened by the King. This leaves 33 of the 136 miles to be constructed, and it is hoped to finish the single line in two years and the double line in three years.

Although only a few miles shorter than the present line, via Cassino, the present running time of five hours will be considerably reduced, as there are no steep gradients nor steep curves.

EVERY CITY, TOWN AND HAMLET WILL BE MOTOR TRAVEL BUREAU

Associated Advertising Clubs Propose to Make of America
Easiest Country in World for Automobilists

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—A program of free information to the traveling motorist in every American city and community large enough to boast a name is being planned for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here.

Perry S. Williams, vice-president of the community advertising department of the organization, and manager of the Minneapolis Journal, travel and resort bureau, is developing the plans, which include the establishment of information stations in every state, having wherever possible no greater distance than 25 to 50 miles between stations. Mr. Williams said:

It is possible to place more than one-third of the population of the United States in privately owned automobiles at one time today. At least 40,000,000 of our people, therefore, can tour wherever and whenever their fancy strikes them.

Railroad Plan Approved
The railroads have built up an extensive system over the nation for encouraging passenger train travel and for giving information concerning this mode of touring. Great as the motor travel field is at the present time, its future possibilities are stupendous, with automobiles being purchased with the rapidity they now are and will continue to be.

Mr. Williams explained, that not every section of the country can be a tourist terminal, but pointed out that every community can place itself on the most desirable highway to and from some resort or vacation center through the establishment of a station

to form the nation-wide chain of service for the motorists.

"Just as the railroads in an earlier day took their routes by way of communities which had proved good trading points or by dint of the efforts of the first citizens had built themselves up as important centers, so the main arteries of motor travel are being determined today," added Mr. Williams.

"The man who travels in his own machine is following the routes over which it is easiest for him to find his way."

Minnesota Well Provided

Communities are becoming known for their service and treatment, or lack of it, he said. The proposed nation-wide service, he continued, would have no place for the community which is out to gouge and otherwise mistreat the transient automobilist.

In Minnesota the information chain built up already includes more than 500 stations, Mr. Williams announced. This means for the tourist on an average of every 14 miles of the 7000 miles of the state trunk highway system, he said. In addition each five miles of this highway system is patrolled by a state agent who keeps constant watch of traveling conditions and who stands ready to serve the tourist free, according to Mr. Williams.

It is his intention to work through the advertising clubs, wherever they are found, the bureau manager added, declaring that "We can and will make America the easiest country to travel by automobile in the world."

H. Sulka & Company

SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS

OUR ROBE DEPARTMENT constitutes an important feature of our business. Made in our own workrooms of Rich Silks or other Desirable Materials, Sulka House Robes are characterized by most distinctive Elegance. Prices, from \$37.50 to \$200.00

512 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

ARIZONA REPORTS KLAN DISSOLVED

State Official Says Data Secured
Will Aid Prosecution of
"Further Outrages"

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 14 (Special Correspondence)—"The Ku Klux Klan in Arizona is demoralized and virtually dissolved," according to Francis D. Crabbe, assistant United States attorney, who has charge of the investigation of the Klan lately made by the federal grand jury in this city.

"A majority of the members have withdrawn from the Klan, declaring they were induced to join through misrepresentation and are scurrying to cover," Mr. Crabbe said. "All activity on the part of the Klan has ceased. This result has been brought about by the determined attitude of the grand jury and by the prevailing public sentiment of Arizona, which will not tolerate unlawful acts. Our investigations have given us such information and data that not only is there disclosure of the complete membership of the order in the southwest, but there is afforded facility for effective prosecution in the event of further outrages."

The federal grand jury is at recess till September 30, when it will render its report at the end of the summer term of the United States Court. A special county grand jury also has been looking into the Ku Klux Klan organization and has presented true bills against three alleged members, charged with having participated in the beating of many victims. One of the defendants has been brought back from Atlanta, Ga., and another from Los Angeles.

The report of the county jury tells that scores of witnesses appeared to be bothered with loss of memory and that nearly all told they had resigned from the order as soon as its purposes became evident. They all testified they had been brought in on representations that they were joining a "business men's society" that would serve toward the betterment of civic government, reduction of taxes and the mutual betterment of its membership.

Wearing of Masks Bars Klan Says Governor of Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Ku Klux Klan and any other organization which finds it necessary to have its members wear masks is an unlawful assembly in Kansas and will not be permitted to hold meetings in this State, according to an announcement by Gov. Henry J. Allen, made in connection with the railroad strike. He has sent a special order to all mayors, sheriffs, county attorneys and peace officers generally to see to it that these meetings are not held.

The governor's proclamation said in part:

"In Kansas the mask heretofore has been worn exclusively by those who sought to cloak their identity while robbing banks, railroad trains, houses and individuals upon public highways. The idea of masking is associated in this state inseparably with violence and the inescapable effect of it is to create fear and terror in the mind of the citizen who has no occasion to employ disguise."

It is my judgment that any assembly of men wearing either white or black masks is against the peace, safety and welfare of the public at this particular time. Especially is this menace serious in those communities where industrial quarrels are now going on. The privilege of men to employ disguises gives to those who might become lawless the opportunity to cloak their identity and to work mischief."

MR. DE LA HUERTA TO MEET MR. HUGHES

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Adolfo de la Huerta, Minister of Finance of the Mexican government, reached Washington today and arranged for a conference with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

It was generally assumed that the conversation would cover among other things the recent negotiations between Mr. de la Huerta and financial interests in New York for an adjustment of the outstanding Mexican foreign debt.

ARBITRATION DOCUMENT READY

WASHINGTON, July 18 (By The Associated Press)—The agreement to arbitrate the Tacna-Arica controversy was put into final form today by the Chilean-Peruvian conference and plans were made for a final plenary session on Thursday to affix the signatures of the delegates and wind up the nine weeks of negotiations.

ITALIAN MINISTRY EXPECTED TO FALL

Fascist Disorders in Liguria
Make Situation Critical—
Debate on Wednesday

By Special Cable
ROME, July 18.—Two cabinet meetings were held yesterday to consider the cabinet crisis. Luigi Facta, the Prime Minister, however, determined to make a defense before the Chamber tomorrow.

Today's sitting only lasted seven minutes, as less than a dozen members were present, the Socialists and delegates of the Popular Party refusing to remain in the Chamber. Despite appeals, it is doubtful whether the government can survive Wednesday's debate on internal policy unless some unexpected developments intervene in the Government's favor. This is unlikely, as the position in Liguria remains critical, the towns in several districts being threatened with invasion, and five persons having been killed and several wounded in the disturbances yesterday.

The Fascist newspapers demand the immediate closing of the Chamber.

RAILROADS PAID FOR LOSSES UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Interstate Commerce Commission made final settlement today with a large railroad company on account of the Federal guarantee against losses sustained by the roads during the six months of 1920 immediately following the suspension of Government operation.

The St. Louis-San Francisco, which the commission has determined, was entitled to \$5,385,448 for the deficits sustained during the period, was awarded the balance—unpaid of \$855,449.

The Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad was awarded a final payment of \$251,835, and the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas, was awarded a final payment of \$114,967.

CHAMBRUN TEMPORARY CHARGE

PARIS, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—Count Charles de Chambrun was directed today by Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, to act as chargé d'affaires at the French Embassy in Washington during the annual leave of absence of Jules J. Jusserand, the Ambassador, which commences soon.

The New
Autumn
Dresses
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And Upwards

There are inviting variations in the details of bodices, skirts, sleeves, collars and trimmings which are so clever, so artistic and unusual that one is at once impressed with the difference in the aspect of the new season's models. The model sketched is of navy Canton Crepe and shows many decided new features.

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YAQUI CHIEF MAY GOVERN SONORA

Indians Will Offer Candidate of
Their Own Race

HERMOSILLA, Sonora, Mex., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Yaqui tribe of Indians, rebellious ever since assumption of authority by the Spaniards, appears to be taking a more modern method for establishment of hoped-for tribal authority. Announcement has been made that the Yaqui will offer a candidate of their own race for the office of Governor of Sonora, to be voted for at the approaching election. He will be one of the tribal chieftains, officially recognized by the Mexican Government as generals.

The Yaqui are Mexican citizens with a voting strength of many thousands. There is expectation of securing added strength outside the tribe, while the solid tribal vote is expected to accomplish much in view of the probability of a half dozen Mexican gubernatorial candidates.

Several thousand Yaqui have returned to Sonora during the last year from Arizona and California, where they had been employed in the fields and on the railroads, and are highly esteemed for their docility, strength and industry. Especial inducements have been offered them by Governor Elias, who has furnished free transportation from the border at Nogales for all returning members of the tribe and for their personal effects, farming implements and live stock. Within the Yaqui River valley the tribe now is practically independent, with schools and public buildings provided at national cost and with land and irrigation works turned over to the Indians almost without reservation.

E. A. KRAUTHOFF ET AL. FILE SUIT IN EQUITY

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for Suffolk County by Daisy L. Krauthoff, Edwin A. Krauthoff and William A. L. Post, against John V. Dittmore, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the Christian Science Board of Directors and the individual members of this Board.

The plaintiffs complain of Mr. Dittmore because of his contention in his suit against the Directors of The Mother Church that there are two Christian Science Boards of Directors, a board of four Trustees or Directors constituted by the trust deed printed as part of the Church Manual, and a board of five constituted by the Church by-laws.

The plaintiffs also complain of the five Directors of The Mother Church for the alleged reason that they are not conducting the defense of the suit brought against them by Mr. Dittmore as it should be conducted. In short, the plaintiffs have brought a suit in which they offer to do what they claim should be done in the interest of Christian Science, and in which they ask for a somewhat different form of degree from that which is sought by the defendants in the suit of Mr. Dittmore.

FLIER HOPES TO CROSS CONTINENT IN ONE DAY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 18.—Crossing the American continent in one day by airplane and making only one intermediate stop will be attempted by Lieut. James H. Doolittle of Kelly Field, about Aug. 8. As announced today, Lieutenant Doolittle will "hop off" at Kelly Field the morning of Aug. 4 for Jacksonville, Fla. A few days later he will begin his dash from the Atlantic coast to San Diego, Cal., traveling in a specially built airplane of a one-man type, with a gasoline capacity of 275 gallons. The only scheduled stop will be made at San Antonio, Tex., at day-break for replenishing fuel.

Two Trouser Suits 35.00

THE BIGGEST ARGUMENT
Is our selection of fine woollens in hand-tailored, four-piece

Suits, at 35.00
One knicker and one long or two long trousers. Our strong efforts are on this special inducement.

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Himself
Corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA

WORKERS TO HAVE REPRESENTATION

Sioux Falls, S. D., Packers Adopt
System Which Affects 900—
Wages to Remain Same

SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Employee representation, a plan extensively used to bring about greater harmony and co-operation between employer and employee, has been introduced at the plant of the John Morrell Packing Company in Sioux Falls. It affects and benefits each of the more than 900 employees of the company in this city and is expected to prove a step toward better relations.

Under the plan the employees can elect by secret ballot nine of their number to meet with an equal number of representatives of the management. This committee of nine has power to draw up a plan or constitution for a permanent organization.

It is announced that it is the purpose of the management, by inviting the employees into such a working agreement, to give them a voice in the shaping of future labor policies, with an employee's representative organization, it being agreed that no changes will be made in wages, hours or other conditions immediately affecting the employees, until they have been subjected to full and free discussion in the plant council.

This plan will enable the employees and the management to understand the point of view of each other, and will make it easy to reach a solution of such difficulties and problems as arise from time to time in the conduct of their mutual relationships.

It is further stated that the John Morrell Company contemplates no change in wages or hours, nor other radical changes, with the introduction of the new plan.

PRODUCTION OF COTTONSEED LESS

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Cottonseed products manufactured in the 11 month period, Aug. 1 to June 30, as announced today by the Census Bureau, included:

Crude oil, 922,790,185 pounds, compared with 37,299,210; refined oil, 831,952,028 pounds, compared with 1,129,140,498; and on hand 211,070,222 pounds, compared with 299,617,782; cake and meal, 1,243,470 tons, compared with 1,757,543; and on hand 84,751 tons, compared with 68,203, and linters, 394,004 bales, compared with 434,239, and on hand 68,621 bales, compared with 154,222.

Cottonseed crushed in the 11-month period was 2,980,919 tons, compared with 3,997,621 in the same period last year, and on hand June 30, 19,431 tons, compared with 108,573.

Exports for the period included: Linters, 123,195 bales, compared with 47,709.

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JUSTRITE DRESSES
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\$15.00
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Fashioned of a fine quality tub silk shirting, in blue, green, pink and brown and white stripes with smart collars, cuffs and the sash, they have the appearance of a one-piece dress, but are more desirable because they are so very easily laundered. Both misses' and women's sizes.

CAMPAIGN OPENED
BY MR. LA FOLLETTEWisconsin Senator Begins Primary
Battle With Attack on
Administration Program

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin, opened his campaign for re-nomination as the Republican candidate for the Senate here last night, with an address outlining the issues he will place before the voters in what he described as "the great war for industrial and political freedom."

Mr. La Follette asserted that today the most "determined and far-reaching raid made upon the people by the special interests by means of the Esch-Cummins law, the Fordney-McCumber tariff, the ship subsidies, unjust taxation, and the surrender of the public domain to great natural resources to monopolies."

He attacked Congress and President Harding for their attitude on national problems, saying, "the record of domestic legislation during the last few months is a history of promises broken and a people betrayed." The Government's foreign policy was declared to be "un-American," and the disarmament conference "called in the interests of the great financial powers back of the conference, with little concern for humanity."

Had No Ready-Made Theory
Declaring that he had no ready-made theory for the solution of present problems, such as the Socialists and the single taxers had, Mr. La Follette stated that it was necessary first to find out the cause for the present condition of the country before attempting to apply a remedy.

"If I were asked today to say what is the matter with this country industrially, I would say that we are carrying too much overhead expense," Mr. La Follette declared, explaining that great industries had been overcapitalized and made "top heavy" with great managerial charges. Instead of remedying this situation by "squeezing the water out of their fictitious capital and otherwise deflating their overhead," as Mr. La Follette believed they should do, the larger corporations, he said, "are trying to defate the wages of the laborers, who directly produce everything that the corporation or business has to sell."

"I know," he declared, "that relief is not to be found in imposing robber tariffs upon the producing public, in repeal of the excess profits tax and increasing the burden upon the masses, in passing a ship subsidy bill, adding its millions of gratuities and graft to the shipping interests, in permitting trusts to go unpunished, while they organize and increase their fictitious capital, and in making anti-trust laws applicable only to labor organizations and to farmers' organizations, while criminal trusts go scot free."

Investigations for Industry
Mr. La Follette proposed that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act be used to prevent combinations, and urged that the Government make a thorough investigation of large industries, to determine their actual investment and make a fair and reasonable price list for their products which could be published. Price fixing by Federal authorities, he said, would then be unnecessary.

Turning to the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, which with the Esch-Cummins railroad bill, was the subject of great issue in the present congressional election, Mr. La Follette declared his opposition to the measure, unless the schedule of rates was reduced.

Support for adjusted compensation for soldiers also was pledged by Mr. La Follette.

RECEIVER IS NAMED
FOR PALISADE FILMS

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—On application of the Consolidated Films Laboratory Company of New York, the vice-chancellor today named Joseph E. Smith, a Newark lawyer, temporary receiver for the Palisade Film Laboratories, Inc. of Palisade. The concern is alleged to be insolvent, with assets of about \$190,000 and liabilities of more than \$200,000.

The petitioning company charges a conspiracy to wreck the Palisade Corporation so that control of it would revert to the American Discount Corporation of Boston, of which John Robert Montgomery was described as the "guiding spirit," and William Henri Irish, a Boston attorney, Charles H. Colver, Sharon, Mass., John A. Andrews of Lynn, Mass., and Donald B. Rebern of Swampscott, Mass., as interested parties.

The consolidated company, which is the holding company of the Palisade corporation, charges that the American Discount Corporation, which had been financing the Palisade company, last year forced both to place discount corporation representatives in control, and further charges that the business of the Palisade company was mismanaged.

**MEXICAN TREASURY
REMITTANCE TAXES**
HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex., July 1. (Special Correspondence).—The Mexican Treasury Department has made declaration of an order remitting all back taxes on mining property, conditioned on payment before next September of taxes for 1921 and for the first two "tercios," or thirds, of the present calendar year.

The order is expected to cause re-summation of operations by many American companies that had been forced to close by reason of excessive taxation.

CANADIANS INSPECT HOTELS
TORONTO, July 18.—The special committee on hotels of the Ontario Legislature left today for an inspection tour of hotels in near-by American cities. Today's program called for visits to hotels and summer resorts at Buffalo and Rochester. Thursday they will visit Portland, Me.

BEER AND WINE PROPAGANDA
DENOUNCED BY J. B. LEWISAuthorities Cited to Show Alcohol's Effects on Citizen-
ship—Claims of Wets Called Nonsense

"The widespread agitation by the wets interests of the country has for its avowed object the determination to break down the Eighteenth Amendment, modify or repeal the Volstead Act, and secure the return of beer and wines," said J. B. Lewis, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the Prohibition Foundation, in a statement issued today.

Mr. Lewis, formerly national patriotic instructor of the Grand Army of the Republic, has since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment devoted much of his time to fostering an attitude of obedience to law; first because he feels that obedience to law is in itself necessary to the stability of government, and secondly because he believes in the intrinsic merit of prohibition.

"Alcohol Is Alcohol"
"The common assertion is that beer and wine are temperance beverages, and therefore can be sold and used without promoting intemperance," he said. "This is contrary to all the facts of history. Dr. E. L. Fisk, of the Life Extension Institute says: 'Alcohol is alcohol, either in whisky or beer. It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced the danger of alcohol exists.'"

"Let us remember that alcohol is a consistently depressing, habit-forming drug. It is a protoplasmic poison, like ether and chloroform with slower but more enduring effect. Whether taken in the shape of whisky, or beer and wine, it has the physiological effect of gradual anesthesia acting upon the powers of perception, judgment, self-control, reasoning and intelligence. It is a dangerous and destructive force."

"The larger part of the drunkenness in this country, previous to prohibition, was beer-drunkness. In the year 1913, previous to the war, the

per capita consumption was 20.72 gallons. Two pints of four per cent beer contain the same amount of alcohol, as three ounces of whisky. Beer-drunkness was more common and more dangerous than whisky-drunkness."

Sales Resulted in Crime
"Past experience in Massachusetts proves conclusively that the statement of the 'wets' that beer is a temperance beverage, is a delusion and a fraud. In 1870 Massachusetts amended her then prohibitory law in order to allow the sale of wine and beer. The result was in every way disastrous. Crime and drunkenness increased all over the state."

"The police commissioners of the state, in their first annual report said: 'The ale and beer law is a well that covers much that is vile, and it is one that is difficult for the officers to lift or see through; and, under its protection, every vile compound that ever poisoned the human system may be sold almost with impunity.'"

"In 1873 this beer law was removed from the statute book in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Washburn, who said in his inaugural message, 'If we are to accept the evidence, of those who have had the most painful experience of the miseries produced by these places (beer shops), they are among the greatest obstacles to the social and moral progress of the community.'"

"Chief Justice Taft declares that to change the Volstead Act, and allow the sale of beer and wine, would simply make of the Constitution a laughing stock and a farce, while William H. Murray says that it would bring upon us evils even greater than the war. Be not deceived. Stand firmly for the law and its honest enforcement. Vote only for the candidates pledged to maintain it, and let Massachusetts go forward and not backward."

BRITISH AIR FLEET
MIGHT SINK NAVYRumored That Recent Tests
Showed Startling Possibilities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 18.—The defenseless Great Britain in the air continues to hold public interest despite the Irish and "honors" distractions. There is a large volume of comment favoring the development of the air service because of its value for auxiliary purposes in war and because it brings various portions of the Empire closer in peace.

It is now beginning to be whispered that tests made on July 7 in the English Channel on the occasion of the King's visit to the fleet, the results of which were kept secret, showed startling possibilities for aircraft to destroy a whole fleet of capital ships.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor consulted a source of information considered particularly well informed and learned that the rumors were not unfounded.

Details cannot be divulged, but the general scheme consists in having fleet of aircraft surround the ships with a smoke screen, after which a squadron of torpedo airplanes, thus rendered invisible, could approach within easy striking distance, discharge their torpedoes with telling effect and make off with small chance of extensive damage. The results indicate that although the navy is valuable, it is of little use without an air force, and therefore that aircraft, not the navy, is the first line of defense.

No alarmist tendencies are apparent, but there is wide agreement that the facts should be known and the situation faced.

ELECTRIFIED WIRES
PROTECT CRUISER
OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN

CANTON, China, July 8 (By The Associated Press).—The cruiser Wing Fung, lying in the harbor off the city with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, deposed President of South China, aboard, is festooned with barbed wire charged with electricity, in preparation for any surprise attack from the shore, where Chen Chung-ming's forces are in control.

Aid Sent General Chen

AMOY, China, July 17 (By The Associated Press).—Li Hou-chi, tuchun of Fukien Province and ardent in his support of Chen Chung-ming and the Peking Administration, is proceeding south from Changchow into Kwangtung with 3000 troops. Other troops under his control are preparing to follow.

Changchow is approximately 250 miles northwest of Canton. The Province of Fukien was one of the three southern coast provinces included in a plan, said to have gained headway recently in Chekiang, to break away from the Peking Government and from an autonomous Government headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

PERSIAN AMBASSADOR
SAYS SHAH IS VICTOR

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mirza Hussein Khan Alai, Persian Minister, has received official advice from his government denying Angora dispatches published in Constantinople newspapers that the Persian bandit Simko had proclaimed a Kurdish republic and assumed the presidency after defeating the Shah's army.

The minister's advice state that in the several engagements between the government forces and the rebels the advantage has been on the Shah's side.

SANTARIUM QUILTS
DUE TO PROHIBITIONRoxbury Institution Is Sold After
30 Years Because of Lack
of Cases

Another incontrovertible piece of evidence showing the effectiveness and value of prohibition is presented by the fact that after 30 years of treating inebriate and narcotic cases the Walter Baker Sanitarium, 524 Warren Avenue, Roxbury, while not having actually closed its doors has virtually done so, in that there is not at present a single case on its books, and papers have been passed for the sale of the property.

Discussing the situation, James M. Marden, director of the sanitarium, said, "We are not closed in the sense of having discontinued doing the work, there is simply no work to do."

Prevailing Condition
"The condition which we face is not confined to this sanitarium alone, but has become general throughout the country, many institutions such as this having been forced to close. While there are other contributing causes, I am certain that prohibition has been the main factor in bringing about this situation."

"Figures, I believe, show that there is about the same amount of drinking that there was before prohibition," Mr. Marden said. "But these figures taken from police records, do not tell the whole story. The majority of cases of drunkenness which now come into court are among the old incorrigibles, men who are bound to drink just so long as there is anything left to drink. There are not the number of drinkers that there were formerly, and nowhere near the number forming the habit."

Decline Began With Prohibition
"In fact, we have not had a single real alcoholic case to handle this year, and the number of such cases began to fall off almost immediately after prohibition."

"It was said that closing the saloons would be the cause of many men beginning the use of narcotics," he went on. "I have yet to hear of the first case induced by the closing of the saloons."

Mr. Marden severely criticizes the light wine and beer proposal. "There are some few people backing this proposition who are sincere," he said. "They are being misled by the majority of those who favor the introduction of light wines and beer as a stepping-stone to a complete repeal of the Volstead Act. The partial letting down of the bars would be a signal for the return of the old liquor situation."

QUEBEC FARMERS
TOLD TO CO-OPERATE

MONTREAL, July 8 (Special Correspondence).—There is little ground for any agitation looking to the organization of a farmers' party in the Province of Quebec, says J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in the Provincial Government. "There are some people in this Province who are attempting to tell the farmer that he is oppressed," he said in an address. "In Quebec, out of a revenue of \$14,000,000 raised by taxation, the agricultural communities contribute \$300,000. In return the rural districts receive in agricultural aids, colonization grants, schools, roads and bridges a sum amounting to nearly \$10,000,000. That is my answer to the agitator. My advice to the district representatives of the Department of Agriculture is that they should encourage the farmer in co-operating methods, particularly in marketing."

W. E. JOHNSON VISITS
ENGLISH CAPITALProhibitionist En Route to New
Zealand—Expresses Views on
Prohibition in Old Land

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 4.—W. E. Johnson, more widely known as "Pussyfoot," the stalwart and amiable champion of the American Anti-Saloon League, is in London again, having just arrived from America. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who called upon him at the headquarters of the World League against Alcoholism in Fleet Street, was informed that he is only to be in England until July 20 and that he will not engage in any sort of campaign for prohibition in England. He is on his way to New Zealand, where he will assist the prohibition forces in their campaign in preparation for the November elections in which the liquor question will be an important factor. He stated that in his opinion the prospects for success were very promising.

Mr. Johnson has not been idle in England, however. His purpose here is to arouse interest in the first great international conference on prohibition to be held in London, under the auspices of the World League against Alcoholism. In the deliberations 25 to 30 nations will be represented, among them, it is significant to note, says Mr. Johnson, are to be delegates not only from the Nordic peoples, but from France and India, in which countries prohibition has not been held to have any considerable backing.

Prohibition Coming Slowly

As regards England, Mr. Johnson ventured the opinion that prohibition would come slowly. He was familiar with the objections which were held against prohibition in this country and appreciated that they were formidable, but was confident that they would not prevail, because the liquor question was becoming more acute and the prohibition was the only practicable remedy. "The only way," said he, "to stop a nuisance is to stop it and it will not be so very long before that fact is much more widely recognized in England."

Asked what he thought of the plan of Government control and sale of liquor as now being tried in Quebec, Johnson replied that it was not satisfactory. Although the impetus of private profit was removed, the sale of alcoholic beverages was made less "forced," at the insistence of taxpayers who were benefited by the traffic. On this subject he said: "We went all through this question in the case of South Carolina, where the dispensary system was found unsatisfactory by the electorate who in 1915 voted for state-wide prohibition." Another objection is that liquor is given a prestige and standing to which it is not entitled when it is authorized and sold by the Government.

Enforcement in America

The inexperienced and uninformed are led to believe that consumption of liquor must be perfectly safe and proper if the Government sells it and thus stands back of it.

On the subject of lawbreakers in the United States, Mr. Johnson admitted that there was not 100 per cent enforcement of the dry law, but called attention to the fact that there were violations of almost every kind of law.

"I have had prepared," said Mr. Johnson, "statistics showing the nativity of offenders of the New York State prohibitory laws in New York City. Last year in the three principal boroughs there were 185 convictions and 132 of those convicted were foreign-born."

A further development in the English temperance movement has just occurred here, namely, the resignation of all churches and the Salvation Army attended a luncheon at the Connaught Rooms for the purpose of preparing for the national campaign against alcoholism. The Bishop of London was in the chair. Objects outlined were: Sunday closing, abolition of sales to young persons, control of clubs and local option, which was described as the most important aim.

GERMANY NOT FACING
IMMEDIATE ELECTION

BERLIN, July 18 (By The Associated Press).—President Ebert and Dr. Wirth, the chancellor, have persuaded the Reichstag leaders to postpone negotiations for reconstituting the present Coalition government until the German legislative body resumes its sessions early this autumn.

RAIL DISPUTE GOES
TO CANADIAN BOARD

OTTAWA, July 18.—Selection of a board of conciliation to adjust the wage dispute between the New York Central Railroad and the Federated shop crafts is progressing under the direction of the Department of Labor. The company has appointed M. Goderich of Ottawa as its representative, and the men have chosen J. T. Foster, president of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal. When the two have agreed on a chairman hearings will be opened.

REPUBLICANS MEET SEPT. 27

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 18.—The Republican State Convention will be held at Harmanus Bleecker Hall, in Albany, at 11 a. m. Wednesday, Sept. 27. It was announced at the conference of state leaders at the National Republican Club today. The conference adopted a resolution to recommend Ellhu Root to the state committee for temporary chairman of the convention. George A. Clymer, chairman of the state committee, presided.

HOTEL LIQUOR SALE ONE STEP
TOWARD RETURN OF SALOON

(Continued from Page 1)

namely, the collapse of the Eighteenth Amendment's constitutional enforcement powers—and that to be accomplished through the alleged modification of the Volstead law.

The question of ways and means of handling the sale of "light wines and beer" in the event of a modified Volstead law, was submitted by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to Phil M. Rose, president of the Manufacturers and Dealers League of the City and State of New York. Mr. Rose thought it would be "up to Congress" to decide the matter, but his organization is not attempting to tell Congress how to run things.

Mr. Rose referred the reporter to Col. Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel for and head of the New York State division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

An associate of Colonel Gillett, speaking for him, vouchsafed the opinion that the sale of beer, manufacture and consumption of "light wines and beer" would likely be statutory, based on experience of other countries. A licensing process might be possible, it was averred.

Sources of Revenue Pointed Out
"Some states may find it expedient to exact higher license fees than others to discourage liquor abuses and drunkenness," it was said. And then came the declaration that "liquor has always been considered a source of governmental revenue."

With the tacit admission that liquor makes public nuisances of drunkards, it was further admitted that those same nuisances could be properly blacklisted by federal and state legislation. "With the abolishment of the saloon, the reporter was told, the rules and conduct of the liquor traffic would be placed under public control." But the precise modus operandi was left to conjecture.

Thus it seems to be admitted by the wets that their attempted overthrow of the prohibition laws could result in the return to a system of alcoholism masquerading as "light wines and beer," capable of producing drunkards and public nuisances. And, as a further penalty for their weakness of falling under the method of the anti-prohibitionists would establish those same nuisances would be additionally penalized as blacklisted outcasts of society by the same liquor interests who are the laws causing their debasement.

W. J. Bryan Urges Democrats
to Resist Wet Propaganda

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17 (Special).—In the current issue of the Commoner, W. J. Bryan appeals to Democrats not to permit the wet interests to use the party to serve the fight against the prohibition amendment. He says that the efforts now being made to capture Democratic nominations in many parts of the country will, if they are not defeated, spoil the great splendid chance of the Democrats to control the next House. He says in part:

Prohibition is here to stay. No intelligent wet has any hope of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment; neither has any intelligent wet any hope of a law permitting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. So long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains the Supreme Court will be compelled to nullify any law permitting the use of enough alcohol to make beverages intoxicating.

All that the wets hope for is a majority in the House or Senate—just enough to enable them to block appropriations for enforcement. Any man who represents the wet side of the contest will oppose appropriations and thus invite an era of lawlessness in which the liquor traffic can do as it pleases. The real question is law or lawlessness, and that issue supersedes all others. We cannot have governments without obedience to law.

Judge Assails Dry Agents

TRENTON, N. J., July 17 (Special).—Criticizing federal prohibition agents for clogging the courts with

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small bootlegging cases and allowing trucks loaded with liquor to pass through the State every night. Federal Judge Joseph L. Bodine at Trenton, refused to impose heavy penalties in small cases. He imposed a fine of \$5 each on two defendants. Judge Bodine said he was going to favor the defendants because prohibition agents spent their time in rounding up small bootleggers, instead of watching the roads at night and capturing wholesale rum runners. The court said that truck loads of liquor were going through the State every night and that no effort was being made to stop the traffic. He further said that the taxpayers were supporting the enforcement agents and getting nothing in return for their money.

Bootlegging Inquiry Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 18.—Federal authorities plan to go before the grand jury Wednesday to demand a thorough investigation of bootlegging in Chicago. This announcement was made following the arrest of former internal revenue collector for the Chicago district, Harry W. Mager, charged with "extorting \$1000 from a resort keeper, for protection."

Charles F. Cline, United States District Attorney and other federal prohibition officials, will take this prisoner before the grand jury tomorrow, and ask for a thorough investigation. The evidence which brought about the arrest was collected through the intelligence department here, of which Col. A. E. Earnshaw, is head.

He told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, that his department will turn over a mass of evidence to the grand jury.

New Jersey Branch Active
in Organizing Business Men

NEWARK, N. J., July 18 (Special).—The state branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is attempting to organize business men throughout the State in local units to support wet candidates for all offices. Interrogation, gained from this questioning will be broadcast to all voters to the end that sentiment will be stirred up against all dry candidates. The association intends to throw its strength to those candidates, regardless of party affiliations, who show "wet" inclinations. Speakers of the association, on the opening of the campaign in the fall, will endeavor to make the sole issue the question of liquor law enforcement. A monthly magazine, "The Minute Man," is published by the Association, advertising its drive on candidates who are for the present dry laws.

SAUGUS MEN HELD FOR TRIAL

Seven defendants arrested in a Saugus, Mass., cow barn on July 16 when the place was raided by federal prohibition agents under James P. Roberts, enforcement chief for Massachusetts, were held for the Federal Grand Jury yesterday by William A. Haynes, United States Commissioner at Boston. In the argument of counsel for the defense, the methods of prohibition agents in Massachusetts were assailed, but the commissioner declined to dismiss the case on this ground.

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BISHOP MANNING
UPHOLDS DRY LAWChurchman, Editorially, Gives
Thanks That Episcopalians Are
Opposed to Violators

"Prohibition, properly enforced, will make us a healthier, a stronger and a better people," said Bishop William T. Manning of New York recently, according to an editorial appearing in The Churchman, a weekly publication of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The editorial explains that many Episcopalians had not felt in sympathy with the prohibition law, and expressed pleasure that at last leaders of the church had spoken upon this subject. The editorial said:

"We are glad that our leaders in the church are speaking in unequivocal language on this burning theme. It takes courage to say what these and others of our bishops have said regarding the laxity of prominent members of our American communities, because the Episcopal Church numbers among its communicant list many families that are openly breaking the law."

It also takes courage because the Episcopal Church, like certain Protestant communions, does not, as Bishop Manning stated, look upon temperate drinking as sinful. Prohibition bears down there but a grave burden. A goodly percentage of the membership of our communion is making a sacrifice by a strict observance of the law. They have been accustomed to serve wine at their dinners and have indulged liberally in cocktails. For these people to forego their preference and keep the law is a work of merit and an outward and visible sign of the law-abiding spirit."

We regret to say that Episcopalians have not conspicuously stood for law and order as regards the observance of the Volstead Act. We should like to view this laxity sympathetically. We should do so if we had not seen abundant evidence of the tragic results of such laxity. There has been too much joking about home stills and the replenishing of illicit supplies. As Bishop Lawrence pointed out in his address, law-breaking among the rich cannot but encourage law-breaking among the so-called laboring classes. But there has been a grave menace even from this. What about the young people? Undoubtedly in certain quarters drinking has increased among college boys and girls, and the fathers, if the spirit of bravado, in doing what is forbidden, may not explain this way of interference among the young. When boys and girls hear their fathers and mothers joking about law-breaking, when they see increased indulgence in the home, they are likely to view the whole matter of prohibition as a joke and are procuring, unlawfully, of liquor as a lark. We are playing with dangerous weapons. We are encouraging what we least desire to see—loose views of discipline and loyalty."

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SPANISH LIBERALS ARE MAKING GAINS

Hope to Become Strong Enough to Oust Conservatives Who Are Now in Power

MADRID, June 20 (Special Correspondence).—Publication of the record of the Sanchez Guerra Government is viewed as an indication of its sense of insecurity, and though it now appears that nothing will be done before autumn, there is general expectation that then will come a striking change in Spanish Government, and that it may lead to some important reforms of the Constitution.

The intensive propaganda of the Liberal Left Concentration, as it is called, consisting of a combination of those groups controlled by the Marques de Alhucemas (Liberal Democratic), Señor Alba (Democratic), and Señor Melquiades Alvarez (Reformist), started at Cadix by Señor Alvarez, has been in progress for several weeks. Its results are now being examined. They are considered good, but the progress of this propaganda, in which Señor Alvarez has taken the leading part, presents some unusual features. The Reformist leader appears confident that the triple combination of the Left is due to come into power before long, but he insists that when it does, it will not be as a matter of royal favor, or just for a change, as so many alterations of government have been effected in Spain, but because the people will want it and will cry out for it.

Would Be New Experience

It certainly would be a new experience for the people in any part of Spain to clamor for any particular kind of government, led by any particular set of politicians, for they long since came to believe that their clamoring would have no effect, and that the last thing to influence the order of events, as determined upon in the political bureaux of Madrid, would be an expression or Reformist expression of Spanish opinion at the elections.

Señor Alvarez declares that as a good beginning in the life of the new Spain which he and his colleagues propose to establish, the voice of the people will count for something, and that is why, he says, he is making such an intimate and explanatory appeal to them now.

It does not appear, however, that his meetings are attended by many of the populace other than those of his own Reformist supporters, who regard such visits as great festivals and act accordingly. Spanish apathy, due to long disappointment, is hard to disturb, but the speeches sound well, and attract much attention. They certainly have an effect, and the cause of the triple concentration progresses.

A very marked feature of such propaganda, becoming more and more significant is its moderation. The extreme elements of the Left have been sacrificed, evidently with the view that it will be better and more successful to gain the sympathy of those who incline more toward the Right.

Program Hardly Radical

Thus it happens that with regard to the proposed reforms in the Constitution and the laws of property, and the administration of the national sources of wealth for the benefit of the community at large, the new concentration in its program does not go much further than the Conservatives themselves, and indeed so conservative has been the program, and sometimes, it has been remarked that if these are their aims, why not leave the business to the Conservatives? The cooling down, as from Left to Right, of Melquiades Alvarez is one of the most interesting political studies in Spain at the present time.

That speech of his which has been most generally remarked upon, after the one he delivered in Cadiz at the outset, is an oration he delivered recently to the people at Lorca, where he himself insisted that though their program might appear audacious and even revolutionary in Spain, it looked Conservative with relation to those being put forward in other countries.

INDIA'S MOTOR TAX WILL CUT IMPORTS

CALCUTTA, May 30 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Malcolm Hailey's budget has, of course, had a serious effect on trade and industry and on no more than the motor trade. Representative members have said the 30 per cent duty on imported motor cars has prohibited their importation and also that of continental cars.

The importation of American cars

has also had to be cut down by 50 per cent, because dealers cannot possibly hope to sell the same number at the present high prices. The buyer at an average price of 4000 rupees to 5000 rupees is not prepared to pay a much higher figure.

No English cars can be sold at much less than 10,000 rupees, a price which, in the times of trade depression, the average man is disinclined to give. An alternative by which it is considered that the Government certainly would not lose revenue and the trade would not be penalized is that the duty be reduced from 30 to 5 or 7½ per cent with an annual tax of 100 rupees should be imposed on all motor car owners. It is estimated that there are 50,000 cars in India.

VLADIVOSTOK HAS OPIUM MONOPOLY

One Powerful Concern Controls Supply for District, Under Governmental Sanction

HARBIN, Manchuria, June 5.—(Special Correspondence).—How an opium monopoly works is told in publications put out by those who control it, and by the government which farms it out. The Opium Monopoly Company at Vladivostok, a Japanese concern, issues the following notice: The public is hereby notified that our company has obtained from the government the exclusive right to sell, buy, import and export opium in any desired quantity at market rates. Our monopoly will be a great convenience to customers, and will get rid of all illegal competition.

There is a rumor current to the effect that opium bought from our company will be confiscated as we have no safeguards. Such reports are false. Our company is powerful and will take complete responsibility to protect its customers. Our offices are open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., including Sundays and holidays.

Regulations Provided

That the company is powerful is shown clearly by the regulations of the Government. The 62 licensed opium dens in Vladivostok operate under an ordinance which reads as follows:

1. For the good of opium smokers, places where Chinese reside are permitted to have opium shops, if certificates are obtained from the Ministry of the Interior.
2. The master of the opium shop must have a certificate.
3. Anyone having secured a second-class certificate may have 10 opium pipes. Those with third-class certificates can have no more than 10 pipes.
4. For every opium pipe, a tax of 10 rubles must be paid.
5. Russians, either male or female, are allowed to smoke opium.
6. In order to cure opium smokers, money is to be raised to establish hospitals.
7. All private dealers in opium will be punished according to article 882 of the Provincial Regulations, in addition to the confiscation of their opium and opium utensils.
8. Fifty per cent of all fines will be awarded to informers.
9. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance have drawn up these regulations co-operatively and will be responsible for their fulfillment.

Note should be made that the regulations, bearing the signatures of the Premier and the Cabinet, while clear in the matter of taxes and the pay for informers, are hazy in the extreme about how the money is to be raised to cure the smokers of opium.

Monopoly of Entire District

Press dispatches from Peking carry the information that the Chinese Foreign Office, realizing that the smuggling of opium into China would be the chief source of income for the monopoly, made inquiry at Vladivostok, and found that conditions were worse than they had been pictured. The monopoly will have control of the output of the vast acreage devoted to the growth of the poppy in that area controlled by the Japanese.

In the days of the tars, some land was leased to Chinese and Koreans, close to the border of Manchuria, for the cultivation of the poppy, but when the Chinese Consulate protested, these leases were canceled and they were not renewed. Now that the Japanese are in possession of the section adapted to poppy growing, the cultivation of the poppy is under official sanction and the acreage is extensive. Last year, the Ussuri district, under Japanese occupation, was credited with having produced 780,000 pounds of opium, but this year, under government sanction and control, estimates place the production at 2,000,000 pounds. At an average of \$20 gold a pound, this will mean a \$40,000,000 enterprise.



Iceland Girls Starting to Work in the Fields

Iceland a Tourist Resort During the Summer Months

Island Has Average Temperature About Same as Western Section of America, Says Native

Chicago, June 30
ICELAND is a tourist resort during the summer. Our weather at that time is delightful. The days are warm and balmy, not too hot, and the nights cool. So said Paul Bjornson, an Icelandic who was in Chicago recently. "The man who discovered Iceland," he said, "saw ice peaked mountains as he approached the island, and exclaimed, 'Iceland'; thus giving the country its name. It has, however, an average temperature the same as the western section of North America."

Mr. Bjornson compared Iceland with the State of Ohio for size. The country is rolling, he said, in the interior being ice-peaked mountains, with boiling springs at their base. The typical farm houses—of the old style—are built in groups. The roofs are of sod, and in the summer months the grass grows and flowers bloom on the roofs. "Our winters are long, with only a few hours of daylight each day," Mr. Bjornson explained, "and our summers are short with only a few dark hours each night. Spring comes along in April, but frosts are frequent even in June; June, July, August and September are the summer months."

"The season for growing crops is so short—really, only three months can be depended upon—that the men, women and children all work together at top speed during the planting and harvesting time. On account of the hilly formation the harvesting is done almost entirely by hand."

Seythe and Pitchfork Used
"I have noticed, while touring through the United States, that the farmer is very progressive; such wonderful farm machinery. He rides on a machine, while the knives cut a great swath in the grain. Later another machine turns the grain over to dry. In Iceland the farmer has to cut his rye, oats, barley and hay with a seythe, and when it is to be turned over a pitchfork is used."

"The farms are large—covering thousands of acres. Stock is the principal source of revenue; therefore most of the land is given over to grazing. We sell horses, both for saddle and work purposes, to practically every country in the world. The animals are especially desirable for riding."

ing, broad of back and low, but speedy. They are strong and almost tireless, a fact which enhances their value as a work horse.

"Thirty or 40 families live on one farm. During the winter the women



The Icelandic Horse, Broad of Back and Low but Speedy, Is Very Valuable as a Work Horse

gather in a huge living room. Some weave and sew; others watch a roast, or boiling pot that hangs before the great fireplace. A few, better fitted than the others read lessons to the children: this is the only way the child on the farm has of acquiring an education.

"The men busy themselves in their 'whop' making tools to use in the summer. In order to conserve the peat, the 'shop' opens off the living room."

Lake Forms Center of City
"Iceland has only 100,000 inhabitants. Reykjavik, with a population

of 18,000, is the largest city. A pretty little lake, surrounded by palatial homes, forms the center of the city. Millionaires have been made overnight through the great fishing industries.

"The city boasts of fine schools, Lutheran churches, a museum, and a library of 40,000 volumes—Reykjavik publishes more books than any other place of its size in the world. These places, and a large electric plant, which was opened last summer with the King of Denmark officiating at the ceremony, are owned by the Government. There are three daily papers and five weekly ones."

Speaking of sports, Mr. Bjornson said horse-back riding is the chief recreation—as well as a necessity—because there are no railroads, and all overland travel is done on horses. Vessels ply around the island carrying the mail and supplies, and affording passenger conveyance to the water front towns.

"Skiing comes next to horse-back riding. We have some expert skiers," he said. "Tennis is new, and, therefore, not generally played. Football and yacht racing are very popular. We drive automobiles. Golf? No, golf is not known."

Educational Advantages

"We have no colleges," he continued. "All children, up to 14 years of age, go to school and are required to learn Latin and Greek. If they care to go further, then the school includes three foreign languages in its curriculum—English, German and Danish. English is the popular choice."

"Some of our countrymen have attended your universities, but as a rule they go to the universities in Copenhagen. It is nearer home."

"Einar Jonsson, the sculptor, who won the Nobel prize for his bronze statue of Karlsefne, in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, is the pride of Iceland. Our Government is building an elaborate home for him in Reykjavik. We believe in encouraging our artists. For instance, if a young artist shows marked ability, the Government pays him a yearly allowance. When a man can devote all his time to his art, and not have to worry about living expenses we find he is able to do better work."

"The Icelandic is intensely patriotic. The country, he feels, is his and he tolerates no outside influence. There are many opportunities for foreign capital, but foreign capital would bring in the foreign laborer, and that element is not welcome."

"The country has been so isolated—no choice—that books published 1400 years ago can be read and understood by the present-day Icelanders; the native tongue, through isolation, and lack of association, has been handed down with very few changes."

SWEDISH-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT LOSES IN BOTH CHAMBERS

STOCKHOLM, June 13 (Special Correspondence).—Adoption by both Chambers of the committee report, negotiating the Government's provisional agreement with the Soviet, has given apparently general satisfaction, although it means a decided—some would think—rather serious blow to the Government.

Mr. Branting and Mr. Svensson tried in vain to influence the House in its decision. The former held that the guarantees, upon which the Opposition insisted, could be obtained later. The latter was of the opinion that the Opposition laid too much stress upon the Swedish claims for compensation from Russia and proposed that this question remain open. He said it should be possible for Sweden to obtain a future market in Russia and to follow the lead of England, Italy and Czechoslovakia. The Socialists supported the Government, with one exception, and Sweden's export to Russia already is 73 per cent of the pre-war figure. The Opposition maintained that the treaty meant an acknowledgment of the Soviet, without any guarantees on the part of Russia.

FRANCE REVIVES QUESTION OF FARM LABOR JURISDICTION

Competence of International Office at Geneva Has Been Referred to The Hague for "Advisory Opinion"

LONDON, June 15.—The controversy which arose at the conference of the International Labor Office at Geneva last October concerning the competence of the office and the conference to deal with questions relating to agricultural labor has been revived by the French Government. At the instance of this Government the matter has been referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Sir Daniel Hall, one of the British Government delegates, declared that if the French point of view prevailed and workers would become in effect "international outlaws." In view of the continued insistence of the French Government that this industry should be placed outside the scope of the International Labor Office, the council of the office decided at its last meeting to ask the Hague Court to give an "advisory opinion."

The opposition of France finds support only in the country where the land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors. Restrictive labor laws affecting the hours and other conditions of work on the land would be likely to arouse much stronger resistance in a country like France than in Great Britain. The international labor office believes that much can be done to improve the lot of the land workers throughout Europe.

Dock Wages Worry Shipowners

Visitors to Hamburg and other German ports describe scenes of shipping activity which contrast greatly with the conditions at many other ports in Europe. Ships entering and leaving Antwerp in May made the highest tonnage ever registered in one month. But the Belgian mercantile fleet is rapidly being laid up. Of the ships entering the Scheidt, no less than 60 per cent were British, and at the same time over 100 vessels, or nearly one-half of the whole Belgian fleet, were berthed at Antwerp because the Belgian companies cannot face the loss involved in running them. How far the labor question affects the strength of the German competition may be gathered from the fact that the standard wage of the dock workers at the principal German ports is round about 170 marks a day, or approximately one pound sterling per week on the British exchange. Consequently for purely competitive foreign traffic the German shipowner has a decided advantage over his rivals.

The eight-hour day is established by law in Germany and by voluntary agreement in Great Britain, so that this factor is the same in both countries. In the German ports, however, there is rigid regulation of overtime, which can only be worked to finish a ship, and then only if it is possible to make the vessel ready for sea within three hours.

Belgian Industries Hampered

Although the outlook in the Belgian iron and steel and coal trades is a little brighter at the moment, the glass industry is in the trough of depression, and the iron and steel manufacturers insist that still cheaper cost of production is necessary. Consequently they maintain their pressure for lower wages, and the workers carry on a more or less continuous resistance by means of sporadic strikes. The manufacturers recognize that it is a hardship for the workers to accept wage reductions in advance of the fall in cost of living, and in one district have combined to organize co-operative stores on the understanding that if the cost of living can be lowered by this means corresponding wage reductions will be accepted.

The Belgian glass industry is almost in as bad a way as the cigar and diamond cutting trades of Holland, or the watch industry of Switzerland. It is

due partly to reduced purchasing power abroad, and partly to the formidable competition of the Czechoslovakian industry.

While the general industrial position in Austria is becoming almost impossible owing to the swift fall in the value of the krone, the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, should be handling an enormous development of the Woellersdorf arsenal, which it has contracted to buy from the Austrian Government. The manufacture of miscellaneous engineering products is contemplated, the works are to be reconstructed, greatly enlarged, and equipped with modern machinery. If the project is carried through the works will employ nearly 10,000 more persons than at present.

The growing tendency toward internationalism in industrial affairs, and especially in regard to measures for the protection of workers, is well exemplified by proposals for the regulation of deck cargoes of timber in order to promote safety at sea. These proposals are the outcome of discussions by a committee appointed by the international shipping conference in London last November, and they include recommendations that there should be a uniform system in the maritime states of issuing certificates of fitness to sail when a deck cargo exceeds 5 per cent of the ordinary dead weight capacity of the vessel. It is also suggested that there should be an expert inquiry into the questions of fitness of a special load line and of regulating the height and weight of deck cargoes.

NEW VANCOUVER PIER PLANNED BY RAILROAD

VANCOUVER, July 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to call for tenders for the construction of a new pier here. The structure must be completed by September 30, 1923. Tenders will be received up to July 17 and work is expected to be started within a week after that.

The estimated cost of the new pier is \$2,000,000; it will be 850 feet long and 330 feet wide. It will be devoted to handling the trans-Pacific trade of the company and will make its third pier in this port. The dredging and filling for the structure was completed over a year ago.

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DETAILS OF FORCED LOAN BILL IN GERMANY PUBLISHED

Exemption Limit Is Fortune of 100,000 Marks—No Interest for First Three Years

BERLIN, July 1 (Special Correspondence).—Germany's "forced loan" project continues to provoke keen controversy and reasonably enough is the object of violent attack from the newspapers of Hugo Stinnes and the other great industrial millionaires. The "small man" since his own money is not to be taken applauds the project of the "loan."

As was mentioned at the time, the Government through the loan hopes to raise 1,000,000 gold marks. The bill which is shortly to come before the Reichstag is a somewhat complicated one. To begin with, fortunes of less than 100,000 marks will be exempt from the obligation to contribute to the "loan." The proposed schedule is as follows: For individuals, 1 per cent of the first 100,000 marks of their fortune; 2 per cent of the next 150,000; 4 per cent of the next 250,000; 8 per cent of the next 500,000; and 10 per cent of all further amounts. Thus, for a fortune of 250,000 the loan amount would be 4000 marks; for a fortune of 500,000 marks, 14,000 marks; for a fortune of 1,000,000, 49,000 marks; for a fortune of 5,000,000, 449,000; for a

fortune of 10,000,000 it would be 949,000 marks.

This exemption limit mentioned—that of 100,000 marks—will be extended to fortunes of 300,000 marks in cases when the fortune consists in the main of capital, and if the income tax for the financial year of 1921, taxed as a whole, no matter what source it is drawn from, does not exceed 30,000 marks. The "exemption" limit is raised to 1,000,000 when the fortune consists chiefly of liquid capital and if the income tax for the financial year of 1921 is principally based upon returns from the fortune and does not exceed 50,000 marks.

This latter privilege is only available for persons over 60 and for such as are permanently, not temporarily, incapable of earning their living.

As the final assessment cannot take place before the spring of 1923 and as a considerable part of the amount of the forced loan is to be levied in 1922 an advance payment will be demanded this year. No interest will be paid on the loan during the first three years; for the following five years it will be 2½ per cent, and from 1930, 4 per cent.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Leon M. Lion, Actor-Manager,
Producer of Drama in Cycles

Special from Monitor Bureau

MESSRS. Leon M. Lion, actor manager and J. T. Grein, critic, encouraged by their exceptional success in producing the Galsworthy cycle of plays at the Court Theatre, London, are arranging, among other things, to produce a Pinero cycle, a Carton cycle, and a Granville Barker cycle. Six of Sir Arthur Pinero's most representative plays will be chosen for reopening next autumn. These plays will be selected for the purpose of showing the evolution of this premier dramatist's art. This is something quite new in the world of the theatre; the presentation of a living dramatist's work in chronological perspective in the same way that you may have a collected edition of a great author's writings—or a one-man exhibition of some graphic artist's work.

By these cycles of a dramatist's work an entirely new art form in the drama is evolved, which will afford a valuable object lesson for future playwrights and actors. That Leon M. Lion and J. T. Grein are thereby providing a most valuable course of study of master methods, master construction and master technique will be readily appreciated when it is considered that these plays will be cast not from the original actors of the various characters, but by those players now sufficiently far enough off to get the proper perspective of the authors' innermost meaning and thereby give a rendering which, for that very reason, will be more sympathetic. It is needless to add that this need not be so in every case but broadly speaking it will hold good.

To the question, "What do you think of the modern play?" Mr. Lion turned a characteristic answer. "Generally speaking," he said, "it differs from the old play in that it is concerned more with externalities of life than with basic verities. Is not that the tendency of all modern art—to record new appearances of things rather than interpretations of their spiritual things?"

"But, speaking generally, merely individual views, however strange and new, are not satisfying to an average audience. They are looking for something deeper than a fleeting glimpse of the externals. Audiences demand a microcosm of life itself; not necessarily life as it presents itself, but life as they would like to think it is. Drama of the Galsworthy type, with its acute incisive arraignment of sociological follies, plays an important part in the stirring up of public sentiment—or perhaps I should say public thought—against much that is wrong in work-a-day life, and undoubtedly it has far-reaching effects."

"For instance, it is well known that when Galsworthy's play, 'Justice' (recently revived at the Court Theatre) was first produced, it was provocative of deep criticism of the practice, then in vogue, of placing prisoners in solitary confinement for three months at the commencement of their term of sentence. Public opinion was so aroused that it forced the authorities to an immediate reduction of solitary confinement from three months to one. There is no reason why the drama should not continue to be the best illustrative medium for the exposure of such abuses and absurdities—as it has been from its earliest infancy—so long as with its honesty and courage it mixes those happy spices of humor and toleration."

Leon M. Lion is no exception to the rule that patience, persistence and perseverance make a place at the top for those who court these persistently. As a boy of twelve his recitations gained him much favorable comment. He then took to the stage with that seriousness of purpose which, considerably supplemented today with an astonishing fund of humor, characterizes him now. After periods of provincial tours, his first London appearance took place in the year 1895 at the Olympic Theatre, in "True Blue." Then followed more provincial wanderings terminating with divers character parts played in Tree productions, notably in "The Beloved Vagabond." The Independent Theatre under the banner of J. T. Grein was the next scene of his "production."

endeavors where Ibsen's "Ghosts" was first publicly performed in England. "Monna Vanna" and "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont" followed. From thence he plunged into what he is pleased to term the stygian bog of actor-management, wherein dances the capricious will-o'-the-wisp of public opinion.

Mr. Lion has since produced some artistic successes, and some financial successes. The plays which mostly combine this happy duality are "The Faithful Heart" by Monckton Hoffe, and "The Chinese Puzzle" which he wrote in collaboration with Miss Marion Bower. This latter, as a play, novel and film has had a phenomenal success. These plays are shortly to be produced in New York, and Mr. Lion will probably be visiting that city from August to October, but not with the intention, as has been reported, of playing the leading part, for it is quite impossible for him to spare the time from London. In all, Mr. Lion will be producing three plays in America, amongst which the comedy "Brown Sugar" will feature.

With all the demands upon his time of his many activities, Leon M. Lion still finds time to write plays in collaboration with such well-known people as H. A. Vachell, with whom he is dramatizing "Blindness;" "Greenmantle," with Colonel John Buchan; and, with Raphael Sabatini, "The Snare." His most recent productions have been "Other People's Worries" by R. C. Carton, and Galsworthy's "Windows."

Summer Show by Philadelphians
in Corcoran Gallery, Washington

Washington, D. C., June 28

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA has always represented high standards in art, and most of her leading artists have been prize winners at various exhibitions throughout the country. The interesting innovation at the Corcoran Gallery of Art of having a permanent summer show, rather than a series of exhibitions, gives an opportunity to know better this particular group of artists. It is rather far-reaching, too, as Washington is visited by crowds of tourists who always go to the gallery, as evidenced by the "Seeling Washington" buses and touring cars drawn up before it.

The Philadelphia show fills the Hemicycle, and the large, well-lighted room gives a fine setting. The pictures, 42 in number, are on a single line; the sculpture, 12 pieces, is displayed on pedestals and in cases. It is a varied exhibition showing freshness of vision, sincerity and a high order of technique, with nothing extreme. Landscapes predominate, though a number of portraits and two flower pieces furnish diversity.

As you enter, the large canvas, "River Islands," by Edward W. Redfield, commands immediate attention. It is one of Mr. Redfield's most excellent renderings of a winter scene, cold, blue river, tiny islands covered with snow and yellow grasses and bleak trees, storm blown. He is represented by another picture, "Road to the Mill," a country lane, two white cottages at the turn and lonely travelers trudging through the snow.

Wayman Adams' portrait of Redfield is a most realistic and striking characterization, impressively painted, out of doors. The artist wears heavy coat and cap, and holds his palette in one hand, in easy, natural pose. Among the portraits are two particularly clever ones by Albert Rowenthal, "Ruth Stern" and "Betty Hill," graceful young persons who look out at you with the ineffable charm of girlhood. The colors are quiet and unobtrusive.

In marked contrast is "The Fur Coat," by Maurice Molarsky, a brilliant piece of work, an evident portrait of a very sophisticated lady in black, wearing a low-cut gown, seated in a large armchair, her fur coat thrown back, revealing her slenderness. She wears a bright red coral pin, earrings and bracelet, her little feet, in silk stockings, crossed before her. In even greater contrast, near by,



Drawn and signed for The Christian Science Monitor
Leon M. Lion

is hung Alice Kent Stoddard's lovely child portrait, "Phyllis." A most exquisite little yellow-haired child, the work marked by a rare and sensitive appreciation of the unconscious charm of childhood.

Charles Rosen's "Brook-Autumn" is one of the notable landscapes, and others are the two by John F. Follinsbee, "Gloucester Harbor," revealing brilliant colors, the brightly painted houses and masts of the fishing boats making picturesque tangle against the glowing sky. Mr. Follinsbee was a prize winner at the last biennial and the Gallery purchased for its collection one of his pictures shown at that time. He paints river fronts and harbors with marked accuracy and effect.

Daniel Garber shows his "Orchard Window," which received the Temple gold medal in 1919 at the Pennsylvania Academy exhibition. It represents a girl reading in a bright sun-lit window. Mr. Garber also received the first prize of \$2000 and the Corcoran Gold Medal in the last winter's biennial. He has another picture in the exhibit, a curious and unusual composition, "The White Porch." A paneled screen door is the center motif, a girl in a rocking chair on one side, on the other a mass of flowers and ferns in pots; the whole painted in soft delicate colors, an inviting summer theme.

Robert Susan's "The Dancer" occupies the center wall-space opposite the big Redfield, a tall, slim standing figure of a girl in ruffled skirt of really great length, and black bodice. It is unusually posed and painted in dull tones of gray.

"The Gold Screen," by George Gibbs, is the only nude in the exhibit, a rather impossible, physically, young person, standing before a gold screen. One regrets she could not have used some of the pretty-curtain drapery she is playing with!

Maurice Molarsky and Arthur B. Carles both send flower studies. The former shows an effective blue vase filled with gladioli and asters, decorative and flower-like. There are many more worthy of special mention, Robert Spencer's "Stone Crusher" and "Five o'clock, June," Hugh H. Breckinridge's "Edge of the Woods" and Charles Morris Young's "Darby Creek in Winter."

The sculpture is notable. Charles Addison Pitt to Direct Boston Stock Company
LOS ANGELES, July 11 (Special Correspondence)—Addison Pitt has resigned as stage director of the Wilkes Stock Company here to accept a similar position with the Boston Stock Company at the St. James Theatre, Boston. Mr. Pitt will begin his new duties on Labor Day. He plans to make the trip east by motor, accompanied by his wife and daughter Helen, the latter of whom has played in a number of the Majestic bills, under the direction of her father. Mr. Pitt is a son of Fanny Addison Pitt, an actress of note. He has achieved quite a reputation as a stage director. For several years he has been associated with Thomas Wilkes, who has a string of stock companies in the west. He has spent the past year in Los Angeles where he directed some of the most successful productions staged at the Majestic Theatre.

PHILADELPHIA PAYS
TRIBUTE TO MR. BOK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13 (Special)—Edward W. Bok yesterday was elected president of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association by the directors, who rejected the proposal to postpone the fair until 1927, and decided to hold it in 1928, the year originally set.

Mr. Bok was made head of the association, despite the fact that he had written to the directors, stating that his name must not be used in connection with any office, except with his expressed consent.

Grace LaRue and Hale Hamilton are appearing in Mrs. Christopher Wyatt's comedy, "Monica."

Grafly's portrait bust of Paul Wayland Bartlett is a remarkably speaking characterization. Mr. Bartlett is well known in Washington, where he and his wife maintained a charming house and studio for a number of years, while he was making his pediment for the Capitol. Mr. Grafly also contributed his portrait bust of Childre Haslam. Beatrice Fenton's "Victory"



Paul Wayland Bartlett, From Bust by Charles Grafly

Head" is a beautiful soldier portrait in gold bronze, a "Bronze Turkey," a noble bird, life size, with spreading tail and wings, is by Albert Laessle. Among other numbers are: Beatrice Fenton's "Seashell Fountain," Tait McKenzie's two small nude figures of athletes, Aurelius Renzetti's very clever "Grandmother," Helen A. Fox's portrait of "Emilia," a curious, oriental or Esquimaux type of head, well modeled.

It is impossible to mention in detail each work, but it is a notable and interesting collection. It will remain during the entire summer. H. W.

YUKON PIONEERS
HOLD CARNIVAL

Klondike Strike Anniversary
Being Celebrated

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13—"Sourdoughs" of the far north are reviving the days of 25 years ago when they mushed over the frozen trails of Alaska and the Yukon country in search of gold, in a three-day "Days of '97" carnival under the auspices of the Yukon Order of Pioneers.

The celebration is in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival here of the "gold ship" Portland with news of the great Klondike "strike."

The opening event yesterday was a parade in which the celebrators marched with the old packs on their backs, the old gold pans clattering about them and hastily grown whiskers once more adorning their faces. Last night a local dance hall was transformed into a veritable new Dawson and the old-timers danced again to the music hits of a quarter of a century ago.

DEUTSCHLAND SOLD FOR SCRAP
LIVERPOOL, July 1—The former German super-submarine Deutschland has been sold at Kellock's saleroom, Liverpool, for £200 to Messrs. Robert Smith and Sons, Birkenhead. She will be dismantled and sold as scrap. The Deutschland ran the blockade during the war and made two commercial voyages to the United States.

Philadelphia Chorus
Presents "Messiah"

Annual Performance Given With
Victor Herbert's Orchestra

Philadelphia, July 12

Special Correspondence

THE Philadelphia Choral Society gave its annual presentation of Handel's "Messiah" at Willson Grove Park, assisted by Victor Herbert's orchestra. The work was broken up into two sections, one presented at a late afternoon session and the other at an evening concert, although the whole work was not given. The afternoon attendance was rather slim, but a good audience was present in the evening.

The society has given this work so many times that the chorus knows it thoroughly and sang it without effort, being assisted by members of the Fortnightly Club, which is also directed by Mr. Thayer. There is, however, a problem connected with this society that every choral organization has to meet sooner or later—and that is the dropping of members who have been in the chorus so long as to have outgrown their usefulness. That is a most difficult thing to do, but every chorus should incorporate the necessary rules in its by-laws. Such a renovation would greatly improve the ensemble tone of this chorus. It is scratchy at times.

Ruth Groenevelt Gibb was the soprano and acquitted herself with honor. She is rapidly becoming one of Philadelphia's important sopranos on account of her sterling musicianship and excellent vocal skill. Particularly in "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" did she show her keen understanding of the true purpose of this aria.

Frank Ogelsby did the tenor parts and made a good impression, singing from memory. Mr. Ogelsby has a real tenor quality and achieves some excellent effects. In the aria "Every Valley" his work was excellent and he was strongly applauded.

The other soloists were Florence Ward, contralto, who evidently lacks experience in singing with an orchestra, and Frank Conly, bass, a singer of no small ability. The performance went through satisfactorily although there were a few slips, including some in the orchestra. As is the case with all summer orchestra performances there had been few or no rehearsals on account of the large expense, and the public had to be satisfied. The concert is one of many which the sensible Willson Grove management affords the public in the summer season.

Japanese Government Tries
to Preserve National Music

TOKYO, Japan, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Rebellion against music of old Japan by students and young people, resulting in the invasion of modern syncopated time and the modern popular song, has in turn brought forth the wrath of government officials in the Department of Education, who will consider measures to combat the modern songs and music. Typical Japanese music, they say, is fast losing popularity, and the time-honored samisen and other stringed instruments, which have figured in all festivities for centuries, are giving way to the talking machine and the piano.

Pure native music should be preserved as a national tradition, they say, and in order to regain its popularity they suggest that national Japanese music be composed more along modern lines, yet preserving as far as possible its quaintness, in order to popularize it with the young people. It is not uncommon now to see a young Japanese schoolboy trudging along playing "Home Sweet Home," "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and "Old Black Joe" on a mouth organ!

Priscilla Dean will shortly start work on an original story, written by Director Tod Browning, who will also have charge of the production. The story is said to be similar in theme to "Outside the Law," which has been one of Miss Dean's most successful pictures. Her newest picture, which has not been released as yet, is "Under Two Flags."

Rupert Hughes, who is directing a picture called "Gimme," which he wrote in collaboration with Mrs. Hughes, is in San Mateo making exterior scenes with a cast which includes Helene Chadwick, Gaston Glass, David Imboden, Eleanor Boardman, Kate Lester, Georgia Woodthorne, and May Wallace.

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The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Cal., July 5

Special Correspondence

MAJOR and minor film officials, returning to the coast from New York, are quite optimistic over the future outlook in the motion picture business, which, they predict, is in for a big and immediate revival. Hollywood, basking here under a fog-screened July sun, hopes it is so, even if it insists on taking most of the zealous announcements with a pinch of salt. Anything in the nature of a picture revival is cheering news for Hollywood's picture colony, as that means more work for everyone. The past year has been a dull one indeed, especially from a monetary point of view, for a large number of directors, writers and players, due, primarily, to the rather violent readjustment going on throughout the entire film industry, which has greatly restricted production.

Of one thing Hollywood is sure. A definite change for the better is now going on under the surface of the picture industry. The public is forcing higher and better standards on the producers and those unable to meet the newer requirements are gradually being eliminated as one may easily see for himself if he will but go over a list of the producers, and the directors, who were widely advertised last year, and see how many of them are being exploited this year. You will find many missing from the list this summer and before winter comes many other producers, directors and stars will have joined them too. It is automatic elimination. Few of them have wanted to go but they couldn't hold their footing in the general scheme of things, despite the valiant efforts of highly paid publicity experts. For years producers, stars and directors, that is a large percentage of them, turned out pictures that they themselves thought the public should have. The ever patient public stood it for just so long and then, with the utmost good breeding, arose and smote the movie industry fore 'n aft,—a "smote," by the way, which instantaneously started revolutionizing things in every direction.

The public had grown tired of over advertised stars of mediocre ability; of the crudely done dramas; of the unintelligent and silly stories and of the innumerable other artistic and objectionable things used as ingredients in the making of pictures, and it did the one thing the public always does when it resents things or is bored—it stopped going to the picture theaters, except when it was assured the film to be shown had some merit.

Naturally this brought about a change in things. Exhibitors demanded better pictures to satisfy a dwindling public; many of them even had to close their doors, and the producers, at least those not handicapped by finances, started a hurried scramble to get a better product into the market and thereby help the exhibitor win back his public. Hence, too, the loud, loud chorus east and west—"Bigger pictures. Better pictures. Cleaner pictures."

The producer has learned much in the past several months. He has to. And so has the exhibitor. The latter discovered that it isn't possible to hold the public with mediocre pictures even though you own a beautiful theater and throw in a "symphony" orchestra and vaudeville. He may be able to do it for a while, but any other exhibitor in the neighborhood who does a really good picture, even though he hasn't the big orchestra and vaudeville, will take the crowds away from him. The public wants entertaining pictures. And, as it pays the bills for the movie industry, it is going to get them, too, irrespective of the opinions of those at present writing and producing them. All of which will help you to understand why such a head effort is being made to better things in the motion picture industry.

They will not all succeed in this better picture movement as many producers seem to be incapable of those thought processes necessary to serious, constructive work. They have turned out bad pictures in the past and some of them are still making bad ones and included in this list, it one were really to make one, would be a few whose names are widely exploited wherever pictures are shown. For years the names of certain producers, directors and stars have had a more or less hypnotic effect on exhibitors and picture-goers. When-

ever one of these names appeared on a film the public seemed to take it for granted that it must be a good picture, especially if the showing of the film was preceded by a heavy campaign of advertising, and because of this producers, time and time again, have been able to get over, and at great financial profit, pictures that otherwise would have been utter failures. The public, however, is awakening rapidly to the fact that some of the best shown personalities in pictures have been responsible for some of the worst work on the screen, which, for the future of the industry, is one of the best things that could have happened.

Out of the present more or less chaotic condition in the three big angles of the motion picture industry—production, distribution and exhibition—a new order of things is coming as rapidly as is possible under the circumstances. Better equipped talents are coming into the work and these talents seeking to give rather than to get are already accomplishing notable results.

Many changes are going on at this writing. For instance, the Selznick officials announce that they have abandoned their "star series" featured above the story and production. The organization also plans to make fewer pictures than it did last year. Elaine Hammerstein and Owen Moore will continue to appear in Selznick pictures, the firm's general policy governing the manner in which they will be used from time to time. And along comes Metro with the announcement of a new change in production plans. Program pictures are a thing of the past, say the Metro heads. Hereafter individual pictures will be distributed on their merits and not in series as heretofore.

Movie makers do not always stake out foreign countries, for use as exteriors, here in California, although when they have to do it very well. Goldwyn sent Maurice Tourneur and a company to London to film exteriors for "The Christian," and the day they returned to Los Angeles, R. A. Walsh was started on his way to Tahiti with a large company of players and special equipment to film Coney Wilson's story "Captain Blackbird." Among the well-known players who went along are House Peters, Antonio Moreno, Alva Bennett, George Siegmann, William V. Mong, Rosemary Theby, Mary Jane Irving, Myrtle Lind, Carl Harburg and William Haines. Miriam Cooper, motion picture star, accompanied her husband, Director Walsh, although she will not play in the picture.

George Melford is on an island off the California coast where he is making scenes for Robert Louis Stevenson's romantic novel "Ebb Tide," with a cast which includes James Kirkwood, Lila Lee, George Fawcett, Raymond Hatton and Noah Beery.

Konrad Bercovici, the Babe Ruth of the short story writers' league, whose story "Ghitta" was the prize short story in Edward J. O'Brien's 1920 collection, and his story "Fanusia," the prize story in 1921, is spending the summer in the motion picture colony watching them make movies, having a vacation and, incidentally, planning a lot of new stories. The primary reason for his visit is that Famous Players-Lasky is to film "The Law of the Lawless," one of his spy stories, with Bebe Daniels in the leading role. He appears to be having a very entertaining time watching pictures being made and trying to figure out what much of it is all about. Will he write directly for the screen? No, sir. Not Konrad Bercovici. There are too many magazine editors waiting for his stories and he likes getting his magazine checks before he starts collecting the checks of the stars and screen producers. Exchanging ideas with Charlie Chaplin is one of Mr. Bercovici's favorite pastimes at the present time. J. A. B.

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"Phyllis," From Painting by Alice K. Stoddard

June on Monhegan Island, Off the Coast of Maine

IT IS June and wild flowers are blooming in upland meadow and boggy dell on Monhegan Island. Migratory birds rest for a night in Cathedral Woods and the long heap of lobster traps, piled high in many dooryards or on the rocky beach, proclaim the lobster season near its end. Island carpenters are taking down wooden shutters from the gray shingled cottages whose skylights of tall north windows and softer outlines differentiate them from the austere, steep-roofed porches houses of the village fishermen.

The artists are beginning to gather in. The real Latin Quarter is located in the thickest part of the jumble of old fish houses down on the rocks by the fishermen's beach, overlooking the little harbor where dories rock on the swells and, at night, masted schooners become spaced sentinels over against the dark outlines of Manana.

The tallest and most rambling of these buildings is both topped and inclosed by shingles as silvered as the fog which jealously bleaches all Monhegan houses, and dominates the color scheme of the village. Only its lower floor is now reserved for the strong smelling barrels, heaps of nets, ropes, brightly painted buoys and traps and the simple tools which the fishermen use, as they bend the tough spruce boughs into the arches to which they nail the laths and weave the netted ends. An uncovered outside stairway leads to two low-ceilinged upper floors, where city artists reserve quarters a season in advance.

It was in one of these quaint, odorless, or blind alleys, that I saw an artist sketching the most dilapidated of these shacks whose open door made the center of interest of the picture. Toward this center the prows of the abandoned dories and triangular pile of lobster traps seemed to point.

Artists may find it easy to follow this rule of composition: for a canvas can concern itself with fragments only. But for the one who would attempt to describe the island as a whole, with the medium of words, the selection of the main point of interest is not simple.

From Steamer's Deck

Should one defer to the prerogatives of longitude and latitude, one would try to outline on imaginary maps one of the most northeasterly inhabited islands of the United States. A certain sketching of the most dilapidated of these shacks whose open door made the center of interest of the picture. Toward this center the prows of the abandoned dories and triangular pile of lobster traps seemed to point.

It should seem advisable to mix a bit of his history with a bit of geography to get a background for a sketch, one might quote the inscription on the bronze tablet affixed to the great boulder near the little red schoolhouse, which recites that Captain John Smith anchored two boats in this island harbor in 1607 and surveyed the coast from Pemaquid Bay to Cape Cod. There are traditions of early settlements and an Indian massacre. There are legends of the pioneer fishermen who built their poor huts on these rocky shores and battled with waves and storm as they drew their living from the sea; sober, serious, law-abiding, kind-hearted people.

From the Lighthouse Tower

Should one be a slave to perspective, he might wish to start with the gray stone lighthouse which tops the hill back of the village, and for 125 years has flashed its signal to pilots of these island dotted waters. Following its long seaward rays of light to the far side of the island, one looks over deep forests of spruce and fir hillsides encircled by alder and the young balsam interlaced by thickets of blackberry. A wild combination of cliffs, woods, and deep bosomed valleys, inland crags and wind-swept slopes carpeted with resilient rugs of trailing ivy.

From the lighthouse tower one sees the high shore cliffs from the land side—their rocky heights covered to the sharp edges with deep grasses and wild flowers. Between long ridges of outcropping rock are deep wooded cuts and softer hollows where streams trickle to the sea through emerald meadows. The contour of the island and contrasts of vegetation springing from its rich black soil are best observed from this height.

Wandering Wood Paths

But the more satisfactory manner of studying the island is by the inductive method of following trails and paths that lead hither and yon, with no painted signs or guide posts to direct or explain; where each sinuous path leads through diversities of woody, root-netted and rocky ways to points where grim bluffs and

fantastic headlands look down on clamorous seas and the tumbled, lichen etched rocks. A wild natural wood still covers all the island except the slope to the west, no wider than the distance between the lighthouse hill and the harbor.

Drop down toward that harbor, as the oblique rays from the lantern do, and the village is spread out before you.

Ships and the Harbor

Perhaps the most natural and satisfactory way to describe Monhegan would be to trace one's emotions in sequence, from the time one lands at its oozy wharf. If it is low tide, as it was when the Governor Douglas landed me, a steep ladder has to be thrown up and the cargo must be

hoisted by a rude crane, or pushed and hauled up a gangplank placed at a very acute angle. This businesslike tug, converted into freight, passenger and mail boat, is the one regular connection between the island and the "main" (as the islanders say). Her small deck rises but little above the water, but her hold and cabin are deep. She is a safe boat, the villagers affirm, and the captain knows his sea during the eight months when they are alone, their shopping needs are handled by a smaller mail launch. The harbor into which the Governor Douglas nosed as she threw her moor ropes over the green piles, falls by the width of a much wider vessel to be landlocked. It is a narrow strait separating Monhegan from her small sister island, Manana. At one end of this parallelogram sketch is a low, rakish island, familiarly called Smutty Nose. It falls to reach either Monhegan or Manana, but leaves a wide space between her high brow and the Monhegan shore. Inasmuch as it falls to close the strait, it makes the island harbor not the safest possible sheepfold for its little white boats.

There have been winter storms when battering waves loosened anchors from the deep rock locks, and drove the boats to the sea or dashed them on the shore.

Every day finds a flock of dories, motor boats or colorful schooners resting in the harbor. The fishermen are prosperous, and many own more than one variety of craft. Which type is in use any particular day depends upon whether bulky lobster pots have to be handled or the nets for herring, or whether the cold storage houses on the mainland are calling for cod, haddock or halibut.

My three windows face the west. My horizon line is the undulating curve of Manana, and the open entrance to the harbor. There is an irregular row of brown and gray houses along the shore, all cornering toward me at various angles. Dropping down from my porch and separating me from that peopled shore is a natural sunken garden—a swampy meadow over which the green and brown grasses and purple iris weave a pleasing carpet. It is as large as a city block and shaped like an arch stone. It is at the foot of the lighthouse hill and forms the center of the village. In the winter it is flooded and forms the skating plaisance.

Across the narrower end of the meadow the one curving village street continues in an ascent to the school and the lighthouse beyond and then is dissolved into the more or less distinct paths across the island. Round the corner of the meadow the road wanders at greater length along one side of it and above the beach, among houses set according to their individual whims with reference to it. Apparently neither compass nor chart influenced Monhegan house builders in locating their sites.

The Nestor of the Artists

At this end, pointing toward Lobster Cove, the road loses itself in a high meadow beyond the little union church and a nestling, faded red house with

an outside chimney of rough stone and a long L and porch extending a friendly arm to the road. It looks like a neglected farm house, and a farm bell is hanging from the porch rafters. Here, for many years, has lived a painter whose canvases have brought the beauties of Monhegan to the visitors of the Metropolitan and other great art galleries. Back of his house, concealed from the road by the great rose bushes and tall shrubbery, is an intimate flower garden of quaint gorgeously. He is the Nestor of the summer artists.

Two nature-loving sisters* from Toronto have been keeping the vases of our cottage filled with the floral trophies of their rambles. They had classified 52 varieties during their first week here. Pink la-

Catalina Island is truly a playground, sophisticated and blasé! Its fishermen are sportsmen who pursue the tuna as at other times they hunt the deer. Or they are capitalists who keep the canneries busy. Monhegan advertises no thrills to quicken the sated. In fact, Monhegan does not advertise at all. She is too kind to appear inhospitable, but she endures, rather than invites tourists.

Those who love the island and return to it year after year to get the tang of the sea mingled with the odor of the balsam, are those who love Nature in her everyday clothes. They are those whose spiritual perceptions are keen; who can evaluate the lineal descendants of pioneer Maine citizens, who for generations have lived every synonym for struggle as they have drawn their livelihood from the sea. There is a majesty about the island not wholly of headlands and breaking surf. It is the look in the bronzed faces of its men and women.

Lace Making at Sauldrop

The Duke of Bedford has put the Colworth estate of 2300 acres on the market. The offer includes the village of Sauldrop, where in the model cottages erected by the Duke the ancient occupation of pillow lace-making is still carried on.

The industry, one which can be easily practiced at home, is three centuries or more old. Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire are the principal areas where it is practiced. England owes its lace to religious persecution abroad. Refugees came from the Low Countries. The earliest makers of "parchment lace," arrived in 1563; to be followed by makers of "bone lace and spinners," and a large number of others.

As time went on mothers taught the little ones the rudiments of lace-making at home, and later they were sent to a lace-making school to learn the mysteries of the "kidney bean," the "platted star," the "spectacles," and the "old trot." In Bunyan's village of Elstow the charge at the school was twopenny a week for girls and fourpence for the more unruly boys.

The children used to count the work to be done by means of chants called "lace tells." Except between St. Andrew's Day and Candlemas, they were not supposed to work at school by candle-light. Hence the "tell." One girl would sing:

Nineteen miles to the Isle of Wight,
Shall I get there by candle-light?
To which another would reply:

Yes, if your fingers go lissom and light,
Shall I get there by candle-light?

In all the lace-making villages "Cut-off-Day," when the lace was cut off the pillow, came every five weeks; but the great holiday festival of the year was "Tandlers" (Nov. 30), and in some parts of Bedfordshire it was "Catterers" (St. Catherine's Day, Nov. 25).

Of late years, owing to the introduction of machinery, the production of hand-made lace has dwindled. The Duke of Bedford has done his best to keep it alive; one hopes that the new owner of his Colworth estate will do so also.

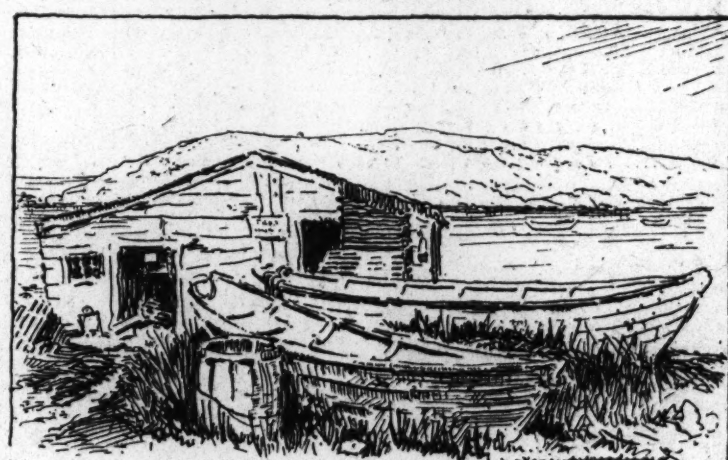


A Fisherman With Bronzed and Kindly Face

lets, the iris and twin flower, rhododendron, hawthorn and tall meadow rue, wild rose, buckbean and scarlet pimpernel, honeysuckle, Jack-in-the-pulpit, bunch berry and purple vetch. Fragile, illusive, vivid!

There are kaleidoscopic surprises on Monhegan Trail of wild flowers and tall siem trees dripping with Spanish moss; glades of young evergreens suggesting Christmas trees, fresh alder, maple and a few other deciduous trees, and always dark rock spotted with moss and lichen suddenly springing into your path. Every turn reveals a new arrangement.

Last year, about equally as distant from the southwest corner of our country as Monhegan is northeast, I saw some of the splendors of Catalina. What a contrast between that exotic, brilliant playground of the Pacific and this cool, primitive, almost Puritan isle of the northern Atlantic!



Boats in the Dooryard, the Harbor Behind

Odd Old Customs of Covent Garden Market

THE story is told of an American visitor to London, who found it a "good little burr," but wanting "pep." I just walked up and down the main street, and then walked back to the depot." If it is true he missed one of the finest sights of the great city—Covent Garden Market, an estate of 19 acres in the heart of London, and containing not only the market itself, but Drury Lane Theater, the Royal Opera House, St. Paul's Church (which Inigo Jones, the architect, described as "the finest barn in Europe") Bow Street police station, and other valuable property, all worth many millions.

The human interest of Covent Garden never ceases. All through the early hours of the morning vast loads of vegetables and flowers rumble in; brisk auctions and private sales proceed throughout the day; and even in the stillness of Saturday afternoon antiquaries wander round to spot the places which Pepys and Garrick and Dryden have made famous by their presence. Customs in Covent Garden change but little. The old practice of "whip-minding" still remains. For be it said that honesty has not always prevailed among the denizens of the market, and sometimes the carter who stuck his lissome brass-encircled whip in the socket and went off on other business returned to find it gone. So today there are one or more "whip-minders," women who for a trifling recompense take charge of the whips while their owners are absent. They stand about with the whips tucked firmly under their arms, and have as good knowledge of whips and their owners as a mother has of her children. It is one of the curious

features of whip-minding that the work descends from mother to daughter.

The knot and basket, for the transport of market commodities, has almost disappeared, but not quite. The knot is a sort of necktie made of leather or tough sack, and a considerable extension down the back has fixed to it a horseshoe of plaited straw in which the basket rests, thus greatly easing the burden. The knot is used for carrying barrels of apples or grapes, but most of the men seem to have a preference for carrying boxes and baskets on their shoulders, or else using a hand truck. In the old days a man was paid twopenny or threepence according to the distance the basket was carried, and when he had done a dozen trips he voluntarily ceased and allowed a fellow porter waiting for a job to take his place.

The season of green peas is now on, and in an alley in the market the women pea-shellers work to supply the big hotels and restaurants with peas already shelled. They begin quite early in the morning, and ply their busy fingers until late in the afternoon. Some of them have been at the work 20 years or more; one of them is famous as the "lady" who was asked to go to America "for the pickers." It is their custom to sit in a half-circle, elbow to elbow, and there they sit hour by hour in quiet conversation, continually dropping delicious green peas into enamel bowls and adding to the pyramid of empty shells before them. When the bowls are full the peas are graded by sieves into two sizes, packed in paper bags, and sent away to the customers. Some of the women earn as much as 15 shillings a day at the work.



A Fisherman's Gray Cottage Overlooking the Sea

China's Literary Renaissance Renews Confidence in Her Vitality

THE ups and downs of Chinese politics, the bankruptcy of China's official Treasury, and the Government's all-but-continuous humiliation before the greater powers are tragic matters to China, and unhappy events have followed so thick and fast during the last few months along all these well-traveled lines that the foreigner is gaining the impression that there is something chronic in the nation's instability, and that its plight is still bound to be rather worse before it begins to get better. As a point of political speculation, this may be sound; but politics does not span the horizon of any nation, especially one that is capable of such profound national culture, so richly and so variously expressed, as any reflective foreigner understands to be the still undiminished heritage of China. At the present time it is safe to say that even among the educated classes there is much less concern about China's political shortcomings than there has been for some time past. This is not because interest in the progress of the Republic has diminished, but because China is undergoing a real spirit of rejuvenation among the elements of her cultural life which lie deeper than politics, and which to the refined Chinese are just that much more interesting and profitable.

For many centuries China has been a nation whose literature, whether in poetry, history, historical romance or philosophy, has been a fixed body of classical learning which had virtually ceased to encourage fresh and original output by current generations. Its glory, like the glory of old Chinese painting, sculpture and porcelain, was inseparably connected with antiquity; while literature was still further set aside from the common man and the modern world by its use of almost a separate language, limited in its appreciation and its appeal much as was the Latin of the Middle Ages to the Christian world of the West. It is of great significance that the new China has at last begun to make a breach in this solid wall of classicism, and that original writing—poetry, a great quantity of social and philosophical speculation, the essay, and even a limited quantity of fiction and drama—is at last coming into its own. That the great majority of the new writers have been to be political radicals is inevitable; but they are the servants of a greater idea than the Young China movement which gave them their first stimulus. They are collaborating in what may yet be no less than the rejuvenation of Chinese literature.

Certainly, things have changed since those two unwinning realists, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, reported to the intellectual world in England in 1913 that "for a hundred years or more no Chinese person seems to have written an original book on any serious subject whatsoever." If the Webbs were to travel in China again today, even in the gleeful mood for telling unpleasant truths which possessed them nine years ago, they would have to tell a different story. For, as in every other nation which has experienced a revolutionary episode, it has taken time for the new currents of thought and expression to find their new ground of contact with the life of the people.

At first, there was an extraordinary

burst of periodical literature. During the early years of the revolution the Chinese newspaper for the first time became a force; from the hundreds of hand-printed sheets over the length and breadth of China to the modern equipment of the famous Shen Pao in Shanghai, the newspaper press diffused interest in the new Chinese nation which gave China her first taste of an organized and thoroughly aroused public opinion. But this was only the first stage. More pretentious weekly and monthly periodicals provided a catholicity of comment and deepening speculation which have profoundly influenced the younger generation of today.

In 1916 there was a great revival of interest in Confucianism, which one of its leading protagonists went so far as to name the "Oxford movement" of modern China. This was a pretentious and not altogether justified description, but it meant that China was seeking her own orbit in the world's culture. By the time the now famous student movement of 1918 took unto itself the name of "China's renaissance," it had acquired a formidable medium for the circulation of its ideas by the agency of a thoughtful and cultivated periodical press, whose standards compare favorably with those of any western nation.

Suh Hu and Lu Jenness

For the western student, still so unaware of the freshness as well as of the very existence of modern Chinese literature, names are not of great consequence. But one man, the poet and scholar, Suh Hu, whose life has been almost inseparable from the development of China's literary renaissance, should not be passed by. Suh Hu is one of the leading spirits of Lu Jenness, and it was in the columns of this striking and influential periodical—French, of course, only in complementary tribute to a culture which modern China has always instinctively favored—that he struck the first note of China's new school of literary expression. "It is simply," he wrote in 1917, "a conscious demand for a living literature, a literature which shall be written in the spoken tongue, and shall truly represent the life and needs of the people."

The controversy which has followed, and which still vehemently rages, reminds one of the literary and dramatic movement of modern Ireland; for, as in Ireland, the protagonists of the new form of expression explored the origins of literary art and sought to restore everything that was universal and permanent in an ancient culture, but revived that culture in the form of common speech. Suh Hu's own "Experimental Poems" have made Chinese verse again a living mode of expression. They have prepared the way for novelists like Chow Tsu-jen, whose translations from foreign fiction were already famous, to set the mood for the contemporaneous novel, which, in vernacular hands in the past, has had all the faults of the esteemed Rabelais with few of his virtues.

Liang Chi-ch'iao, in some respects the greatest thinker in modern China, has found a new fame as an unrivaled literary essayist with his charming "Sunday Lay Sermons" and his "Impressions of My European Travel," a book which makes Lu Jenness's famous "Letters from a Chinese Man-

darin" seem hopelessly vicarious. From the columns of The Story Magazine, The Eastern Miscellany, The New Education, La Jeunesse, and, last but not least, the now securely established women's magazine, The Ladies' Journal, whose active editorial control is entirely in the hands of women, a multitude of authors, all writing in the vernacular, are adding an incalculable stimulus to Chinese cultural life.

Modern Chinese Painting

Besides this freshening of China's literary life, there is a corresponding activity in the even more overshadowing world of Chinese art. At the Peace Exposition this summer in Tokyo the modern school of Chinese painters have a very creditable exhibition, and it is interesting to note that the Chinese painters, like their Japanese rivals, have submitted canvases half of which follow the ancient canons of Chinese art and half of which strike out into new forms of expression strikingly similar to those of the modern schools of the West. Etchings, engravings, and black and white drawings are being produced in China in large numbers, and it is by no means an anti-climax to say a deserved tribute to the very high level of the present-day Chinese political cartoon, an almost direct product of the new democratic movement.

The world has been too much burdened with heavy speculation about China's vast industrial resources in materials and man power. The new China is essentially a spiritual movement, and long before she succeeds to greatness industrially, or perhaps even politically, the renaissance in Chinese literature and art will reassure China's friends that the soul of this great people is capable of a new awakening, and may succeed to a new renown in a much greater field where the world has never questioned her supreme pre-eminence in the past.

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Manana Island From Monhegan

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TILDEN IN TODAY'S
LONGWOOD TENNIS

Several Good Matches Scheduled
—Williams and Rice Win
Their Contests Monday

FEATURE MATCHES TODAY AT
LONGWOOD

SINGLES—3:30 P. M.
W. T. Tilden 2d vs. L. Green.
E. P. Larned vs. A. N. Regio.
L. B. Rice vs. Robert Bray.
R. N. Williams 2d vs. Victor Hockmeyer.

W. P. Johnson vs. E. B. Benedict.
DOUBLES—3:00 P. M.
W. T. Tilden 2d and W. F. Johnson vs.
A. C. Butler and H. B. Shaw.
Phillip Bettens and Carl Fischer vs.
R. Tunis and P. Ellis.

N. W. Niles and L. B. Rice vs. E. R. Harris and J. E. Russell.
Play in the second round of the thirtieth annual Longwood Bowl tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, started this afternoon with W. T. Tilden 2d, R. N. Williams 2d, L. B. Rice, Wallace F. Johnson, and other stars scheduled to appear on the grass at 2:30, or shortly after. Due to the seeded draw the leaders are not expected to be pressed very hard for a round or two yet, but the matches today are bound to be speedy affairs just the same. The doubles card also is interesting, three strong teams are Tilden-Johnson, Phillip Bettens and Carl Fischer, L. B. Rice and N. W. Niles.

The favorites came through well yesterday afternoon in the initial matches of the tourney. Williams defeated J. W. Wheelwright, 6-2, 6-2; E. P. Larned defeated G. Uchiyama, 6-3, 6-1; Rice defeated F. C. Inman, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2, etc. Rice had some difficulty with his opponents at first, but came back handily in the second and third sets, exhibiting form that will make him a strong bidder for the bowl. Inman's left-handed service cut bothered the Newton man considerably yesterday. Johnson went on "half speed" against John S. Nicholl, a Longwood player, today, dropping three games in each set to his aggressive opponent. Eight defaults were posted yesterday in the first round, but the places of those missing in several instances filled by late mail entries. The new clubhouse veranda commands an ideal view of the playing area at Chestnut Hill, all but the championship court being visible from it. The drawings for doubles play and the results of yesterday's matches follow:

DRAWINGS FOR DOUBLES
First Round
H. L. Johnson Jr. and D. Oakes vs. D. M. Hill Jr. and M. Hill.
H. B. Stewart and E. E. Saunier vs. E. B. Benedict and H. R. Guild.
J. Davies and R. Hinckley vs. D. Martin and C. T. Martin.
H. V. Greenough and H. H. Bundy vs. J. W. Foster and J. Wheelwright.
R. Bray and W. I. Badger Jr. vs. J. R. Gov and W. E. Patton.
T. B. Plimpton and C. G. Plimpton vs. A. Ingraham and Alexander Persons.
N. W. Niles and L. B. Rice vs. E. R. Harris and F. C. Inman vs. A. N. Regio and G. A. Lyon.
C. Collier and I. R. Kent vs. D. S. Niles and W. H. Abbott.
I. C. Wright and R. B. Bidwell vs. A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr.
P. Bettens and C. Fisher vs. R. Tunis and P. Ellis.
S. L. Beale and J. Nicholl vs. A. A. Cameron and V. Hockmeyer.

SECOND ROUND
William T. Tilden 2d and Wallace F. Johnson vs. A. C. Butler and H. B. Shaw.
C. K. Shaw and Clyde Curley vs. J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and F. T. Herndon.

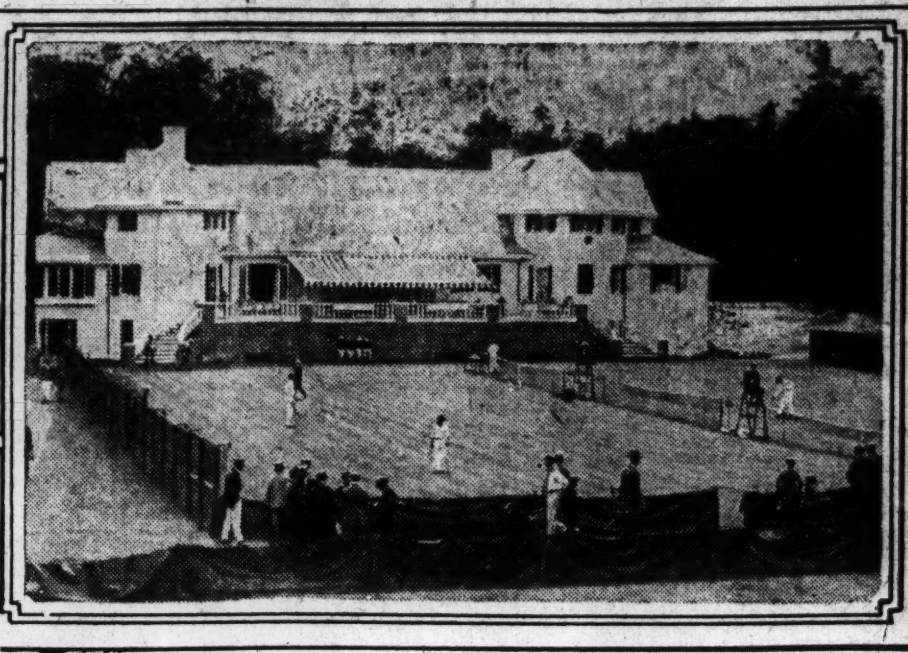
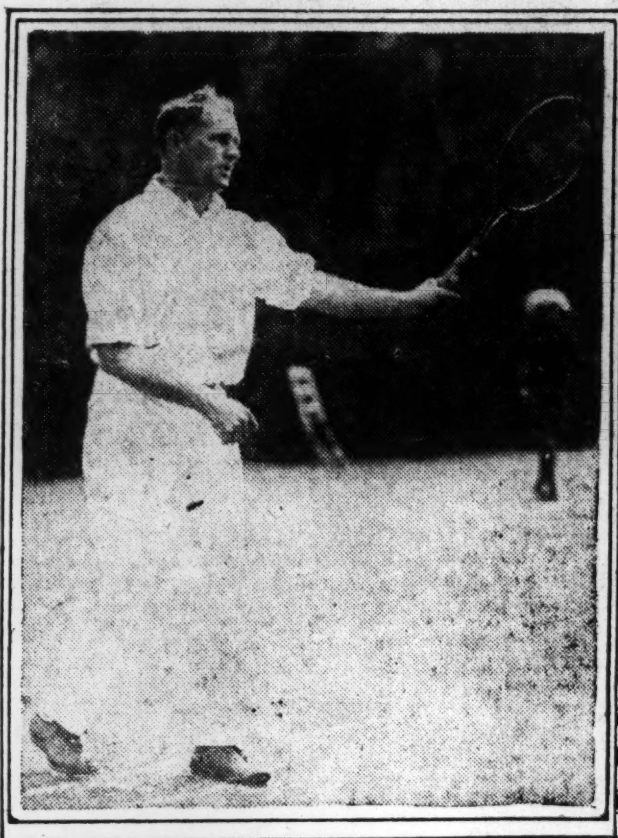
LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNEY
SINGLES (Bowl Competition)
First Round
Upper Half—W. I. Badger Jr. defeated Nell Chapin, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.
Phillip Bettens defeated W. H. Abbott, 6-3, 6-1.
E. P. Larned defeated G. Uchiyama, 6-3, 6-1.
A. N. Regio won from P. P. Fallon by default.
S. L. Beale defeated Malcolm Hill, 6-0, 6-1.
A. A. Cameron defeated Willard Rice, 6-1, 6-4.
N. W. Niles defeated D. M. Hill Jr., 6-4, 6-0.
A. H. Chapin defeated John R. Gov, 7-5, 6-3.
C. T. Martin defeated C. B. Wyman, 9-7, 6-3.
R. Hinckley defeated A. G. Butler, 8-6, 7-5.
Lawrence Rice defeated F. C. Inman, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1.
R. C. Bray won from M. G. Miller by default.

T. B. Plimpton defeated H. L. Johnson Jr., 6-1, 6-2.
H. F. Prescott defeated A. H. Smith, 6-4, 6-2.
Lower Half—R. N. Williams 2d defeated J. W. Wheelwright, 6-2, 6-3.
Victor Hockmeyer defeated J. E. Russell, 6-2, 6-4.
Henry Guild defeated C. O. Wellington, 6-1, 6-0.
James Davies defeated C. G. Plimpton, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.
C. B. Wilbur won from Philip Neer by default.
H. B. Shaw won from G. Stadel by default.
D. S. Niles defeated Arthur Ingraham Jr., 6-2, 6-3.
A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated E. R. Harris, 6-4, 6-1.
Wallace Johnson defeated J. S. Nicholl, 6-3, 6-2.
F. H. Godfrey defeated D. Oakes, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.
Carl Fischer defeated George W. Wightman, 7-5, 6-2.
Walter Roberts defeated Boon C. Piratch, 6-1, 6-0.
J. W. Foster defeated D. H. Martin, 6-0, 6-0.

SECOND ROUND
J. W. Foster defeated Walter Roberts, 6-2, 6-2.
Horace Taylor defeated Robert Tunis, 6-0, 6-2.

DULUTH TO HONOR SCULLER
DULUTH, Minn., July 18 (Special)—Walter M. Hoover is to be honored by this city for winning the Diamond Sculls rowing trophy in England recently. Arrangements for a reception by the Duluth Boat Club and civic organizations have been taken over by the city commissioners. After a parade through the downtown district, Hoover is to be presented with a testimonial.

Longwood Again in The Tennis Limelight as Historic Bowl Contest Is Waged



E. P. Larned, on Left, Is the Star Repeater on the Bowl, Which Is in Competition for the Thirtieth Time This Week. R. N. Williams 2d, on Right, Is Favored to Reach Final Bracket, With W. T. Tilden 2d. Center View Shows the New Clubhouse—Opened for the First Time With This Event—Which Brings Longwood Cricket Club's Equipment to the Top in Every Particular.

Plans for the Defense of
Davis Cup Near Completion

U. S. L. T. A. Decides Upon Three Players Who Will
Make Up the Tennis Team

NEW YORK, July 18—Coincident with the unexpected default of the British Isles Davis Cup team which sends Spain into the final round against the winner of the semi-final between France and Australasia, the United States Lawn Tennis Association today indicated that its plans for the defense of the international trophy in the challenge round were nearing completion.

From well authenticated sources it is said the Davis Cup committee has decided upon three of the players who will make up the team. They are W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia; W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, and R. N. Williams 2d, of Boston.

Johnston and Tilden, it was said, will devote their play exclusively to the singles while the fourth member of the team will be selected as a partner in the doubles to Williams, who also will be held ready for emergencies in the singles. The fourth choice is considered to rest between Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., No. 3 in the ranking and national junior champion, and W. M. Washburn of New York, who partnered with Williams in the doubles last year.

Tilden, whose recent championship play has shown him to be at the height of his most brilliant form, will take several weeks rest, officials said, in order to avoid staleness. Contrary to previous expectations he will not play in either the Metropolitan tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, next week or in the Seabright tourney the next week. He is not likely to get into action again until the national doubles championship at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston.

Williams will also refrain from play in the Metropolitan, but is expected to compete at Seabright, where Johnston is to make his first eastern appearance. In connection with the national women's championship, cable advices have been received from England that Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the California girl, who has been playing in Europe for several years, and Miss Kathleen McKane, the young English star, will be unable to come for the tournament. It was also said that Miss Mary K. Browne of Los Angeles, former national title holder and runner-up to Mrs. F. I. Mallory last year, might be unable to compete, as originally intended.

LONDON, July 17 (By The Associated Press)—It was officially announced this evening that Great Britain had conceded Spain a walk-over in the Davis cup tennis competition. Great Britain's withdrawal was decided upon because it was thought fair that the Spanish team should have an opportunity to go to America, whereas had Great Britain beaten Spain the British would have been unable to raise a representative team to play in the United States.

Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote and Randolph Lycett, the only British Isles representatives looked upon as having any real chance of taking the British Isles into the challenge round against the holders of the Davis Cup, would have been unable, on account of business reasons, to make the trip to the United States.

Although the British Isles would have had an excellent chance against Spain in the matches set for July 22, 24, 25, the lawn tennis association felt it would not have been fair play to meet the Spaniards without the intention of going further in the contest.

Spain now will be able to meet the winner of the tie between France and Australasia which is to be played in the United States.

The withdrawal of the British team has created an unfavorable impression among a large section of English tennis enthusiasts and is likely to prove extremely unpopular among the younger men. The comment is made that notwithstanding the inability of Major Kingscote to go to the United States, England would with his service have survived against Spain and that the best available men could have been sent to play in the final round in the United States.

It is added that representatives from the British Isles could also have been entered for the American national championships, which it is believed the Americans would have appreciated, partly as an offset to Wimbledon's claim to the world's grass court championships to perpetuity.

These commentators interpret the decision as an indication that those regarded as reactionists have gained the upper hand in the lawn tennis association's council. Omondennation is voiced over the action of these men in constantly discouraging the younger players.

A good team of younger men would have been available, it is pointed out, who would thus have had a unique experience against the speed of the American players.

British Isles Default
Surprises Americans
NEW YORK, July 17—The unexpected default of the British Isles Davis Cup tennis team to Spain came as a surprise to national tennis officials in this country. Less than a week ago the British Isles authorities requested a postponement of a week in the final round and the United States Lawn Tennis Association notified them that the postponement would be made in case France and Australasia, upper half semi-finalists, agreed.

GIANTS MAKE LEAD
SAFE FOR A TIME

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
New York	50	30	.625	
St. Louis	52	28	.649	
Chicago	46	40	.534	
Cincinnati	45	41	.523	
Brooklyn	42	43	.494	
Pittsburgh	39	44	.470	
Philadelphia	35	48	.423	
Boston	29	51	.363	

RESULTS MONDAY
Cincinnati 5, Boston 7 (10 innings).
New York 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 5.
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

REDS DOWN BRAVES IN TENTH
CINCINNATI, July 17—Boston had a five-run lead at the start of the sixth inning today, but Watson failed to maintain it while his successors were found by the Reds for the tying and winning runs. Pinell's single over second scored Daubert in the tenth. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1—8 17 1
Boston... 1 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 0—7 16 1
Batteries—Couch, Gillespie, Schnell, Keck and Wingo; Watson, Lansing, McQuillan and Gibson. Winning pitcher—McQuillan. Losing pitcher—Gillespie. Umpires—Santella and McCormick. Time—2h. 15m.

CARDINALS FALL BEFORE TONEY
ST. LOUIS, July 17—St. Louis, after two straight victories over the Giants, bowed to Fred Toney's effectiveness today, losing the game 3 to 2. The Cardinals cannot take the lead now during the present series. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 1
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 8 0
Batteries—Toney and E. Smith; Daok and McCurdy. Umpires—Hart and O'Day. Time—1h. 45m.

CUBS WIN IN EIGHTH
CHICAGO, July 17—After Chicago had rained in the eighth inning for three runs, Philadelphia scored the ninth, and came within an ace of tying the count, but Callaghan's throw from right field to the plate caught Heinle for the final out, leaving two runners stranded. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—2 5 0
Philadelphia... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 11 1
Batteries—Jones and O'Farrell; Meadows and Heinle. Umpires—Morse and Rigger. Time—1h. 45m.

PITTSBURGH BATS OUT VICTORY
PITTSBURGH, July 17—Pittsburgh overcame a 5-to-1 lead, knocking Mameaux from the slab in the fourth inning, tying the score on Decatur, and winning out on the offerings of Vance in the seventh. Twenty-five hits were made in the game, including seven doubles. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 12 1
Brooklyn... 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—5 12 1
Batteries—Yellow Horse, Hamilton and Gooch; Mameaux, Decatur, Vance and DeBerry. Winning pitcher—Hamilton. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Klem and Phirman. Time—1h. 59m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Baltimore	66	22	.750	
Rochester	55	34	.618	
Jersey City	49	40	.551	
Buffalo	47	43	.521	
Toronto	44	44	.500	
Reading	37	52	.415	
Syracuse	34	57	.374	
Newark	23	63	.267	

RESULTS MONDAY
Rochester 7, Baltimore 2.
Jersey City vs. Toronto (postponed).
Reading vs. Syracuse (postponed).

EASTERN LEAGUE
Bridgeport 7, Springfield 1.
Watertown 5, Pittsfield 3.
Hartford 3, New Haven 1 (first game)
Hartford 2, New Haven 1 (second game)

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Chattanooga 2, Mobile 1.
Nashville 6, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta at Little Rock (postponed).
Birmingham at Memphis.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
San Francisco	66	39	.629	
Vernon	63	40	.612	
Los Angeles	55	52	.514	
Oakland	52	54	.488	
Salt Lake City	50	52	.491	
Seattle	46	56	.448	
Portland	43	59	.422	
Sacramento	43	63	.400	

PICK-UPS

THE Chicago White Sox, by virtue of their third straight victory over New York, are within two and one-half games of second place. After Chicago, Detroit will move on to the Polo Grounds to attempt to boost its standing at the expense of the crestfallen champions.

Five hits in five times up yesterday brought Cobb's average to .408, or within eight points of George Sisler's mark. Curtis Fullerton made the Tiger leader swing wildly at one in the seventh, after which Cobb waited the youthful Boston pitcher out for a pass, and, in the ninth, connected for his home run. Cobb's stolen base came in the first inning after he had singled with two gone.

Some one newly interested in the national pastime has proposed that more distinctive names be used to designate the various "makes" of baseball. Taking pattern after golf, which, for reasons known to itself, encroaches subtly upon the terrain dominated by other sports, the following nomenclature might result: To correspond with the "Baby Dimple" of the links—the "Baby Ball," glorifying the hard-hitting Mr. Jacobson; or the ungarnished "Babe," vulgarly emblematic of the metropolitan Mr. Ruth. To vie with the "Zodiac" as seen from earth-bound tee—the "Galaxy," or "All-Star" horseshoe, to be handled only by the foremost of big league athletes. For "Black Diamond," "Green Diamond"; for "Kro Flite," "Ruth Flite"; for "Colonel," "Major" (signifying class of league); for "Tungsten," "Ty Cobb" or "Sisler," and so ad infinitum. The idea is a rare one, but hardly practicable, we predict, from the bleachers' standpoint.

The Boston teams are staging a great endurance test in the matter of straight defeats, the Red Sox showing seven and the traveling Braves six. Frank Frisch was the star of the New York Giants' win at St. Louis yesterday, the former collegian figuring prominently in all the visitors' runs.

Before Manager Hugh Duffy can consider his team in the running for a first division place he must corral or develop a reliable shortstop, a center fielder, a left fielder and at least two more going pitchers. To our way of thinking it would not do any harm to give such prospects as Raymond and Thayer a try-out. Judging his capabilities by one Saturday afternoon's work, before a large crowd, is hardly the fairest test in the world.

Charles Gagnon made his first appearance in a major league uniform before home fans yesterday, when Cobb, upon urgent insistence, pleased the crowd by inserting the former Worcester collegian at shortstop late in the game. He did not have any chances.

WOMEN'S INVITATION
TENNIS PLAY STARTS

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18 (Special)—Before a gallery of summer residents the women's invitation singles tennis tournament was started at the Newport Casino, yesterday. In these Mrs. Barger Wallach, former national women's champion, disposed of Mrs. Culver McWilliams of Cedarhurst, L. I., in straight sets, by scores of 6-1, 6-3, and Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Miss Rosamond Newton of Boston 6-2, 9-7, the last set being a battle. Mrs. Wallach's baseline game with the accuracy of her forehand drives caused Mrs. McWilliams to assemble many nets and outs.

Mrs. Briggs apparently had an easy time against Miss Newton in the first set, and led 5-2 in games with points 40-love in the second. Six times was Mrs. Briggs within a point of the match but here Miss Newton braced wonderfully and gradually came up until the games were 5-all. Each then won on her own service until the fifteenth game, when Mrs. Briggs broke through and then won on her own service, the set and match. Miss Helen Wells, California star, simply overwhelmed Mrs. N. W. Niles by a score of 6-1, 6-0. Her forceful service and backhand strokes threw her opponent out of position, then she would send over drop-strokes balls near the net.

In the doubles Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Mrs. A. S. Burden defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. G. D. Widener 3-6, 6-2, 6-2. Miss L. H. Bancroft and Miss Florence Loew won from Mrs. N. W. Niles and Mrs. H. G. Gray 6-3, 6-3.

H. H. DAVIS LEADS
FIRST DIVISION

Wins Three Games by One-Sided
Scores in Roque Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 18 (Special)—Winning three games by one-sided scores and running up the highest losing tally of the day in a fourth game, H. H. Davis of Newcastle, Pa., yesterday took the lead in the first section of play for the national roque championship of the American Roque League at Washington Park.

Two other leaders were Job Barnett of Long Beach, Cal., and Lester Clark of Chicago. They won three and lost one game each. These two are among the favorites to win the title of the first division.

In the nature of a surprise was the starting play of Davis. He ran the court on a 32-point game, going the round of 32 points without missing a shot. Jones missed his single opportunity to get started, and the score was a whitewash, 32 to 0.

Davis also defeated H. L. Wells of Chicago, another favorite for the title, 32 to 6, and W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, O., president of the league, 32 to 15.

Davis submitted to a defeat by Lester Clark, but only after he had run up 25 points, the highest losing score of the day.

With a total of 121 points, averaging 30 1/4 points for four games, Davis took the lead over Clark with 103 points, average 25 3/4, and Barnett with similar totals. Next in line was O. Carlson of Chicago, who won two games and lost one for a total of 69 points, average 23.

Numerous out of town entrants did not arrive yesterday. The lists were held open until 10 o'clock today to give them an opportunity to present themselves.

By three straight victories Hiram Hayden of Cleveland, O., topped the list in the second division. He defeated in turn W. O. Smith of Chicago, 32 to 6; Benjamin Semple of Evans, O., 32 to 8, and S. Swisher of Campbelltown, O., 32 to 17. This gave him a total of 96 with an average of 32.

James J. O'Connell of Chicago captured the advanced position in the third division. Medal division, playing at Garfield Park. He won three straight.

NATIONAL ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP
First Division
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, defeated O. Carlson, Chicago, 32 to 15.
H. H. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., defeated Job Barnett, Long Beach, Cal., 32 to 6.
Lester Clark, Chicago, defeated H. L. Wells, Chicago, 32 to 6.
T. E. Enns, Chicago, defeated W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 32 to 15.
Pence, New Park, O., 32 to 15.
Carlson defeated Wells, H. H. Davis, 32 to 15.
Hayden defeated Swisher, 32 to 8.
Davis defeated Jones, 32 to 6.
Clark defeated Jones, 32 to 17.
Barnett defeated Enns, 32 to 8.
Clark defeated Pence, 32 to 15.
Jones defeated Pence, 32 to 15.
Davis defeated Jones, 32 to 15.
Carlson defeated Barnett, 32 to 15.
Wells defeated Barnett, 32 to 15.
Clark defeated Rounds, 32 to 15.

SECOND DIVISION
E. E. Neal, Newport, Ind., defeated Benjamin Semple, Eaton, O., 32 to 15.
Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, 32 to 15.
W. O. Smith, Chicago, 32 to 6.
Semple defeated S. Swisher, Campbelltown, 32 to 16.
Bernard Edwards, Chicago, 32 to 15.
A. Sellstrom, Chicago, 32 to 15.
Neal defeated G. M. Winger, Buena Vista, Cal., 32 to 15.
Hayden defeated Swisher, 32 to 15.
Smith defeated Swisher, 32 to 15.
Hayden defeated Swisher, 32 to 15.
Sellstrom defeated Swisher, 32 to 15.
Diamond Medal Division
James Keane, Chicago, defeated S. J. Seid, Milwaukee, 32 to 15.
Keane defeated W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32 to 15.
Keane defeated Gerald Brasell, Milwaukee, 32 to 15.
Wichita, 32 to 15.
A. E. Argersheimer, Kansas City, defeated Eucher, Chicago, 32 to 15.
Eucher defeated Carl Jacobson, Chicago, 32 to 15.
Wilson defeated Brasell, 32 to 15.
Wilson defeated A. G. Buttram, Los Angeles, Cal., 32 to 9.
Buttram defeated F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Calif., 32 to 15.
Brasell defeated Jacobson, 32 to 15.
Jacobson defeated Argersheimer, 32 to 15.
Buttram defeated Wilson, 32 to 15.
Argersheimer defeated Turner, 32 to 15.

MEADOWBROOK POLO
TEAM DEFEATS ARMY

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 17—The United States polo team again crossed swords this afternoon with the Meadowbrook Ramblers, who, with Raymond Belmont and F. S. Vonstadte strengthening the team, brought out one of the most closely contested polo games seen about New York in some time.

The army officers displayed ability quite unlooked for and their handy ponies frequently held their own with the larger string of mounts brought over by the Meadowbrook players. The Long Island four, however, won by a score of 12 to 9. Devereux Milburn, the international back, refereed the match, which was the semifinal for the Meadowbrook Club cups, a high goal event calling for a maximum of 20 goals.

The summary:
MEADOWBROOK U. S. ARMY
1 Penn Smith 1 Maj. A. H. Wilson
2 Raymond Belmont 2 Col. Lewis Brown
3 F. S. Vonstadte 3 Maj. L. Board
Back—R. E. Straw—Back—W. W. Erwin
bridge Jr.
Score—Meadowbrook Ramblers 12.
United States Army 9. Goals—Vonstadte 5, Smith 4, Strawbridge 2, Belmont 2, Meadowbrook; Wilson 3, Brown 2, Board 1, Meadowbrook, by earned goals, 11.
Army, by earned goals, 6. Army, by handicap, 3. Total, 9 goals.

BRITAIN TO BAR HENNA GOLDMAN
LONDON, July 18 (By The Associated Press)—Emmy Goldman will not be allowed to enter England, as her presence is considered undesirable. This statement was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Edward Short, Home Secretary.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1400

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STATE GOLF DRAWS ON SKOKIE TALENT

Sarazen, Brady, Kerrigan in Star Field for Open at Springfield Wednesday

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18 (Special)—Judging from the well-known names in the entry list of 69 professional and amateur golfers, the annual Massachusetts open championship test at 72 holes, over the local country club links, will be a battle of experts not much less hotly contested than was the national at Skokie last week. In fact, to Skokie does the field owe much of its class, in that the convocation at Chicago immediately before the state meet caused many stars to be near enough to Springfield to journey thither for the succeeding tourney. The new champion, Eugene Sarazen, the runner-up last year, John Cowan of Oakley; M. J. Brady, Bay Stater now in Detroit; John T. Farrell, in a tie for eleventh place at Skokie; George Kerrigan, former Wollaston caddy—these and many others of top-notch ability will tee off between 9 and 12 on Wednesday on a course which though not very long, is, however, a sportsy proposition.

Gilbert Nicholls, who took the New England open title so handily this spring at Woodland, is not to be in the state fray this year, but his case is one of the few exceptions to the rule of a record entry, so far as talent is concerned, at any rate. The amateur representation is of the best, the list including Jesse P. Gullford, the present national amateur title, L. B. Paton and many others who are constantly up in amateur golf in Massachusetts. Francis D. Oulmet, New England's share for the national at Brookline this fall, is not entered, his plan being to rest a while now that he has so well demonstrated the excellence of his present form, at Kernwood a short time back.

There will be no qualifying round for the championship 72 holes to be played on the two days, July 19 and 20, each stroke counting in the final reckoning from the start. Should an amateur win he will receive a \$50 medal, and second prize, if falling to a non-professional, will be a suitable memorial in plate. The regular prizes for the first eight places are as follows: \$200, \$100, \$75, \$50, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10. Many of the entrants showed up today for practice rounds.

- 9:00 A. M.—T. L. McNamara, New York.
J. A. Gallett, Brattleboro.
9:05 A. M.—James A. Toole, Springfield.
Willie Dow, Greenfield.
9:10 A. M.—A. A. Vollenweider, New Bedford.
F. E. Myers, Metacomb.
9:15 A. M.—John Kerrigan, unattached.
David Hackney, Merrimack.
9:20 A. M.—W. W. Simons, Springfield.
Alec Chisholm, Portland.
9:25 A. M.—F. G. Thayer, Wollaston.
F. H. Jarvis, Sequin.
9:30 A. M.—S. G. Gilman, New Bedford.
Albert Chid, Bridgeport.
9:35 A. M.—George Gordon Wannamaker.
Eddie Loyney, Norfolk.
9:40 A. M.—J. P. Gullford, Woodland.
Strait, W. J. Hartford.
9:45 A. M.—John T. Farrell, Quaker Ridge.
R. S. Miner, New Bern.
9:50 A. M.—S. Sanderson, Wollaston.
Fred Canusa, West Point.
9:55 A. M.—George Kerrigan, New York.
L. B. Paton, Homestead.
10:00 A. M.—Harry Woodland, Tom Mahan, Island.
10:05 A. M.—Jack Shea, Kernwood.
Alex Smith, Shinnock.
10:10 A. M.—W. V. Hoare, Chicago.
Frank McNamara, New York.
10:15 A. M.—John Cowan, Oakley.
Tom Kerrigan, Stoney.
E. L. Carter, Springfield.
Dan Goss, Leicester.
10:25 A. M.—Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain.
George Dernbach, Agawam.
10:30 A. M.—T. H. Ellis.
Louis Chislapa.
10:35 A. M.—Fred Miley, Homestead.
Francis G. Munro, Siasconet.
10:40 A. M.—Ralph Thomas, Sandy Burr.
Willie Nichol, No. Andover.
10:45 A. M.—M. O. West, Pittsfield.
John Eanks, Mt. Tom.
10:50 A. M.—E. F. Wogan, Essex County.
F. E. Rigden, Springfield.
10:55 A. M.—M. J. Brady, Detroit.
Jim Hendry, Nashua.
11:00 A. M.—John G. Curley, Duxbury.
Clarence Booth, Putnam.
11:05 A. M.—W. L. Worcester.
R. W. Brown, Country.
11:10 A. M.—E. Manning, Sylvania.
Louis Costello, Milburn.
11:15 A. M.—Sydney Crompton, Hartford.
C. B. Bowles, Springfield.
11:20 A. M.—Gene Sarazen, New York.
Bert Nicolls, Belmont.
11:25 A. M.—Gie Middleton, Pittsfield.
Andrew Brown, Sunningdale.
11:30 A. M.—John H. Brady, Boston.
George Sparling, Bridgeport.
11:35 A. M.—Ernest Ryalls, Webbman.
Leslie W. Mercer, Barre.
11:40 A. M.—H. F. Dolan, Mt. Pleasant.
A. A. Bird, Sequin.
11:45 A. M.—C. N. Lyon Jr., Duxbury.
F. W. Simons, Springfield.

*Amateur.

JUDGES CHOSEN FOR DOG SHOW
NEWPORT, R. I., July 14 (Special Correspondence)—Secretary N. D. Harvey of the Rhode Island Kennel Club has completed the list of judges for the summer dog show to be held at Freebody Park in this city Saturday, Aug. 19, under the sanction of the American Kennel Club. In the list of 15 officials appointed are several old hands who have been judging at shows throughout the country in recent years and are recognized as top-notch judges. Among them are M. J. Donlon of Swampscott, Mass.; W. E. Baker, Jr., of Moriches, L. I.; Henry D. Bixby, Huntington, L. I.; Mrs. T. E. L. Coppett of Narragansett Pier; Mrs. T. E. L. Coppett of Bridge Water, Mass.; G. M. Arnold of Tuckahoe, N. J.; D. Patterson Hall of Melrose, Mass.; Wm. H. Perry of Leominster, Mass.; L. J. O'Connor of Swampscott, Mass.; Dr. Howard W. Church of Bristol, R. I.; Miss Claire A. Knapp and Mrs. C. L. Telles of Brookline, Mass.; George A. Cornett of Lynn, and Mrs. Francis H. Scheeler of Dorchester, Mass.

Promising Entrant in Massachusetts Golf



John Cowan, Oakley, Massachusetts Open Runner-Up, 1921, Who Is to Play at Springfield

MRS. LETTS MEDALIST IN CHICAGO TITLE GOLF

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 18—Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., of Onwentsia Country Club, western woman golf champion, led the qualifying round of the largest field ever entered for the women's golf championship of this city, at Indian Hill Club here yesterday. Starting at scratch, Mrs. Letts shot a medal round of 82 for the 18 holes. Mrs. E. E. Harwood of Olympia Fields Country Club, enjoying a two-stroke handicap, was second with an 82.
Mrs. Melvin Jones, also of Olympia, defending the title, was fourth with a 90 from scratch. Mrs. J. W. Douglas of West Moreland Country Club, runner-up to Mrs. Jones for the women's western title last year, was third with 87.
Today Mrs. Jones is matched against Miss Dorothy Kline of Indian Hill, former city champion, who had a qualifying round of 91. Miss Edith Cummings of Onwentsia, the strongest favorite for the title, is matched with Miss Marjorie Edwards of Glenview Club. Mrs. Letts will have Mrs. Edgar Stevens of Skokie Country Club, for an opponent.

EDWARD LEADER TO COACH YALE CREWS

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18—Edward Leader, coach of the University of Washington boat crew, will become head coach of the Yale crews, at a salary approximately double that he is receiving at Washington, according to an announcement made today by Graduate Manager Melsnest. Leader will take his duties in the fall.
The announcement made in Seattle today that Ed Leader, coach of the Washington crew, had been engaged as coach of the Yale crews for next year, is confirmed by Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, chairman of the board of athletic control of Yale University.
Mr. Leader was engaged by the rowing committee, acting under authority of the board of control, after conference with Capt. B. B. Pelly. The question of associate coaches has not yet been decided.
It was also announced that Mr. Leader's appointment was made by the committee with the idea of engaging an American coach who could work constructively over a period of years.

University of Washington alumni will initiate a movement to retain Leader, A. R. Hilen, president of the alumni association, said after hearing of Leader's resignation.
Hilen said he was confident Leader would be willing to reconsider his decision to go to Yale.

Leader, a member of the famous University of Washington crews of 1913 and 1914, was graduated in 1915, closing a brilliant athletic career in which he starred in three sports—crew, football and baseball. He was a mainstay of the crew that invaded the east in 1913, taking third place in the Poughkeepsie regatta.
In 1916, Leader was elected head rowing coach at the university. The crew which he tutored this year defeated the University of California eight on Lake Washington by nearly 10 lengths over a three mile course. Later it won from the University of Wisconsin eight on Lake Mendota and placed second to the powerful navy machine in the Poughkeepsie inter-collegiate regatta last June.

HARVARD-YALE VICTORY
SANDOWN, Eng., July 17—The Harvard-Yale tennis team defeated J. C. Drabble's team here today, five matches to four. The Americans conceded two matches through the scratching of L. E. Williams of Yale, who retired.

MISSOURI TO NAME BASKETBALL COACH

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 18—No definite arrangements have been made for a basketball coach to succeed J. Craig Ruby at the University of Missouri. Ruby resigned some time ago to accept a position as coach at the University of Illinois. It is probable that Z. G. Clevenger, athletic director of the university, will take over the active direction of the team with the assistance of a former Missouri player yet to be selected.

Negotiations have been carried on with George Browning, captain of the 1921 team. Browning showed much ability during his three years on the team here, and last year he successfully directed the Lowe & Campbell five of Kansas City which won the National A. A. U. title. Browning is reluctant to give up his position with Lowe & Campbell to accept the offer.
With Clevenger in charge, the short-pass game, which has won four championships and drawn one tie for Missouri since it was introduced by Dr. W. E. Meanwell, will be continued.
It is understood that negotiations have been under way with several other Missouri stars.

HARRIS MAY NOT RETURN
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18—Sig Harris, freshman football coach at the University of Minnesota for 16 years, probably will not return to become known today. His place will be taken by T. N. Metcalf, former head coach at Oberlin College, who tutored the eleven which defeated Ohio State last fall. Harris starred as quarterback on the 1905 Gopher machine.

KINSEYS ON TENNIS TOUR
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 18—Robert and Howard Kinsey had completed arrangements today to leave for Brooklyn, N. Y., where they will open a tennis tournament tour of eastern cities. The Kinseys are the Pacific Coast champions and reached the semi-finals of the National doubles play last year. The brothers will make their first eight this year in Boston on Aug. 21, where they will play for the doubles championship of the United States. On July 31 the Kinseys will play at Southampton, N. J., Aug. 7 at Southampton, L. I., Aug. 14 at Newport, and Sept. 8 in the National singles in Philadelphia.

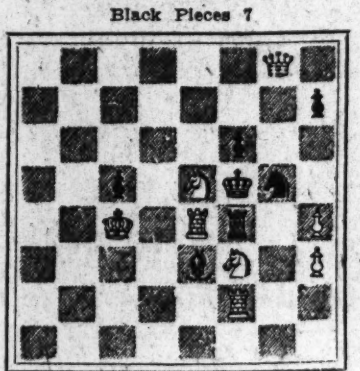
Reg'lar Swimmin' Hole Provided for Chicago Boys to Splash In

So Natural Is Its Rural Setting One Has Difficulty in Believing Man, Not Nature, Fashioned It

CHICAGO, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—The city of Chicago has made a "swimmin' hole" for the juvenile population so much like a real "swimmin' hole" in the country that a stranger coming upon it in a city park might easily think nature had made it and that the city had preserved it. Jens Jensen, a Chicago architect, planned it, and the younger generation of that city should be grateful to him. It is really a combination of two "swimmin' holes," one not more than 44 ft. deep, 220 ft. long by from 60 to 130 ft. wide, for the small boys, and another deep enough to dive in and 90 ft. in diameter for the bigger ones.
Mr. Jensen's idea was that a bathing place for youngsters in a big city should be something more than a big tank, however welcome the tank might be to wade, splash, and swim in. So he shut out the city by surrounding the concrete construction of the pool with a natural environment. He planted trees and shrubbery, choosing the sturdy growth that surrounds a real "swimmin' hole," so that maples, lindens, and ash trees should lift their branches above an undergrowth of

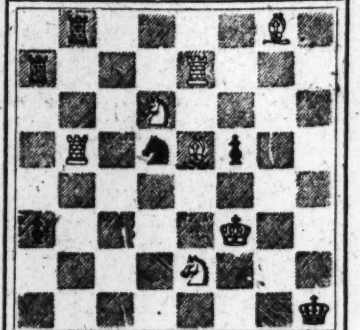
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 383
By T. E. Burkinshaw
Sheffield, England
Original; composed especially for
The Christian Science Monitor



White Pieces 8
Mate in two

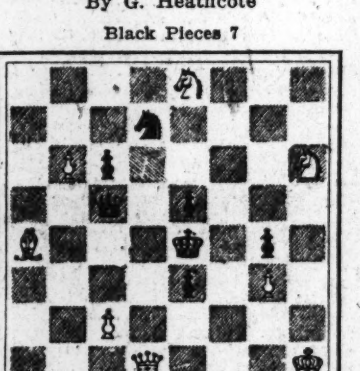
PROBLEM NO. 384
B. D. J. Denimore
Black Pieces 6



White Pieces 7
Mate in three

SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS
No. 381. R-R.
No. 382. 1. B-K3 PxB
2. B-R3
Prob. Comp. R-B4
A. F. MacKenzie

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example designed to give the black queen much freedom.
By G. Heathcote



White Pieces 8
Mate in Two

NOTES
The masters' tournament completed at Hastings, Eng., is now assured of success, as four entries (Lasker, Aljeclin, Rubinstein, and Sir George A. Thomas) have already been received and two more will be added after the results of the London congress are known.

At the annual meeting of the London Chess League, it was decided to contest a match of 100 on a side with the Manchester League at Birmingham. The report of the secretary, Mr. G. R. Hardcastle, showed the league in excellent financial condition.
M. E. Goldstein won the Moccata Cup in the City of London Chess Club on a playoff of a tie with I. C. Matthews at 9½ each.

Liverpool defeated Manchester in the Lancashire Chess Association's final round, score:
LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER
P. R. England... ½ D. Joseph... ½
Dr. D. Holmes... 0 Kelly... 0
E. Spencer... ½ C. H. Wallwork... ½
J. Lewis... ½ A. Caplan... ½

TILDEN-PATTERSON MATCH IS PROBABLE

BOSTON, July 17—William T. Tilden 2d said today that in the event of his winning the national championship this year nothing would please him better than to meet Gerald Patterson, the Australian who recently won the world's grass court title at Wimbledon.

Patterson last week asserted that he would not regard himself as the titlist unless he was successful in the American championships. In case of defeat in this event he said he was willing to challenge the winner to a five-set match to determine the world's title.
Tilden said today that he thought Patterson's title as champion should be recognized everywhere. He paid high tribute to the Australian's sportsmanship.

INDUSTRIAL COURT LAUDED BY JUDGE

Justice Higgins Tells Benefits, Speaking in Sydney, N. S. W.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Justice Higgins is a member of the Federal High Court. When compulsory arbitration was first inaugurated in this State under Judge Heydon, complaints were made by the unions that the judge was not sympathetic. The Federal Labor Government, under Mr. Andrew Fisher, thereupon established a Federal Arbitration Court, and appointed Judge Higgins, who was known to be "sympathetic," to preside over it.
The court was established accordingly, and as its awards were usually more liberal than those of the state tribunals, it became immensely popular with the unions. Considerable friction was caused by the action of the federal with the state awards. The Hughes Federal Government was not as deferential to the judge as the Fisher Government had been, and the outcome was that he resigned his duties at the Arbitration Court, and confined himself to those connected with his seat on the high court bench.
This preliminary explanation seems necessary in order that his position may be understood.

Mr. Higgins Makes Defense
Visiting Sydney at Easter, Judge Higgins became the guest of the New South Wales Workers Educational Association, and made a notable speech in defense of the Australian industrial tribunals, which was reported by the Sydney Morning Herald, in part as follows:

A newspaper had stated recently, he said, that "any system which presses employer or employee into the position of litigants must fail in the general purpose of industrial peace." It was bad to be a litigant, but it was worse to be at war. In a civilized community it was better to work on lines of reason in litigation than to use force as in a strike or a lockout.

A Melbourne daily paper, while condemning what it described as the tangled system of arbitration, with all its delay, its uncertainty, vexation, and expense, said that employers and employees were much more likely to reach a peaceful agreement when they met as men to men, in grave consultation, than they were when converted into fiercely contending litigants. The parties to a dispute were not made fiercely contending litigants by the Arbitration Court. They were in that condition when they went to the court.

Attitude of the Court
"Come now and let us reason together," is what the court said. It was not known apparently by those who posed as critics that the first function of the court was to get an agreement. The court had no power to pronounce an award except on matters in which it could not get an agreement. In nearly all cases, before the parties came into court, the President held a conference, and saw how far he could get the parties to agree, and he referred in the court only the matters as to which he could get agreement.

During years of great industrial unrest, during the years from 1904 to 1913, until the Government began to interfere, did not say what the government—there was no strike or any dispute in matters with which the court was allowed to deal. That was no light boast.

Proceeding, Mr. Justice Higgins said that he thought the Workers Educational Association should have a present of the employees did not know the relation between the cost of their labor and the price of the product. Yet every up-to-date firm calculated to a nicety the factors of cost. Unless the employees knew something of costing accounts, they walked blindfolded into the conferences with employers, he concluded.

EGYPTIAN KING MAY BE AUTOCRAT UNDER PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

While Tentative Plans Call for Two Houses Movement on Foot Is Favorable to Single Governing Power

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Although it is understood that the special committee of the Constitution Commission has completed its task of drafting Egypt's new constitution it is highly improbable that any definite decision will be taken in respect to it before October next, seeing that many of the members were doubtful as to the required habit among the wealthier classes, will be spending the summer months out of Egypt.

Rushdy Pasha, the president of the commission, will leave within a few days and doubtless many others will follow him. He is going away, however, in the knowledge that the draft, to which he himself with his long and varied experience as Minister and Premier has doubtless contributed largely, will keep political pens and tongues busy during what might otherwise be a dull season, as the Mokattam has been permitted to publish most of its more important points.

The discussion on the proposal to assure the Minorities—especially the Copts—with ample representation is a fruitful source of copy for the local press while the Rushdy proposals, which would practically obliterate all British influence in the Sudan in the near future, have raised a storm of protest in the English press.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that so far little comment has arisen apparently regarding the powers which it is proposed the King shall enjoy under the new constitution, especially as democratic government is ostensibly the aim of its framers. For instance, the draft provides that the King as "supreme head of the State" can dissolve Parliament at will.

ENGLISH CANALS TO BE IMPROVED

Program Will Provide Work for Unemployed and Help Commercial Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 12—Steps have been taken which are expected to have the twofold result of improving the canals and decreasing unemployment in Great Britain. The possibilities of the canal system have long been recognized, and the desire for progress in this direction has recently led to the formation of "The National Council for Inland Waterways," a body consisting of representatives of trade organizations, independent canal companies, canal carriers and users, and all interested in promoting trade by water, under the presidency of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M. P.
The inauguration of this council was rapidly followed by the launching of a definite program for the reconstruction of the canal system between Bristol and Birmingham by a meeting of representatives from a number of towns in that area recently held at Birmingham. Although representing bodies concerned chiefly with the duty of finding work for the unemployed, the delegates made it their strongest point that the reconstruction they proposed would also be of a far-reaching commercial value to the west of England.

Co-operation Necessary
Further it would be essential to secure the co-operation of the industrial and commercial sections of the community, including such bodies as the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Council, and the various employers' associations. This will doubtless readily be forthcoming when the advantages accruing from competition in transport facilities and the provision of work for the unemployed are realized by the various industrial interests of the area.

That these advantages are of considerable magnitude was made abundantly clear at the Birmingham meeting. The scheme is estimated to employ several thousand men for a period of two years. This fact alone will have the effect of saving nearly £500,000 in poor-law and unemployment relief. There are no serious engineering difficulties to be overcome. The operations will involve only plain straightforward work, suitable for the average workman. It is expected that the Government, in consideration of the public utility of the enterprise, will assist in financing it.

An interesting fact was brought to light in the meeting showing the bearing of the canal system upon the transport facilities. It was pointed out that if it were not for the present canal service, inadequate though it is, Birmingham people would have to pay 6s. per ton more for their grain and flour, on account of cost of carriage from the sea. The importance to Birmingham of keeping open the western gate for its supplies is thus strikingly exemplified.

Need for Improvement Shown
The chairman of the conference, Mr. M. Freeman, of Birmingham, in outlining its purpose said, that at present a seagoing cargo vessel of, say, 7000 to 8000 tons, reached Sharpness, there it was unloaded into barges or lighters equal to carrying 200 tons, which could penetrate at the present time as far as Worcester, but no farther. Consequently goods consigned to Birmingham had to be loaded into small light barges holding about 30 tons only. What was proposed was that canals between Worcester and Birmingham should be widened and improved, so as to allow the 200-ton vessels to go straight to Birmingham.

By an expenditure of something like two millions a program could be tried through which would appeal with great force to the commercial men of Birmingham and of the smaller towns round about.
Before it can be taken in hand however, the recommendations of Mr. Neville Chamberlain at a recent conference of the Institute of Transport will have to be acted upon.

EGYPTIAN KING MAY BE AUTOCRAT UNDER PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

While Tentative Plans Call for Two Houses Movement on Foot Is Favorable to Single Governing Power

can appoint and dismiss all civil and military officials, can declare martial law, declare war if not an offensive war in which case Parliamentary sanction is necessary, conclude peace and make treaties to be communicated to Parliament as soon as it is to the interest of the country to do so—to quote from a translation of the Mokattam report.

There are certain provisions subjecting the power of making treaties which affect the previous status quo to Parliament's approval, but obviously there is much scope for the exercise of autocracy should that be the King's will.
Regarding Parliament itself it is proposed that there should be two houses—a senate composed of 80 members, of whom 30 shall be nominated by the Government and the remainder elected, and a national assembly of 175 elected members, or about one member to every 75,000 of the population, the term of membership being for ten and five years respectively. There is, however, a considerable movement in favor of a single house.

As the commission will not have completed its task of framing the constitution before October no elections can be possible until the late autumn or winter and therefore some time must elapse before Egypt holds her first parliament under the régime of independence.
Meanwhile, many changes on Egypt's political stage, especially if Zaghari is permitted to return from the Seychelles, may occur and the present draft constitution may therefore be subjected to considerable modification before it reaches its final form.

CRUCIBLE STEEL IS SPECTACULAR MARKET FEATURE

Bullish Sentiment Encouraged by
More Hopeful View of
Labor Problems

Wall Street was inclined to take a more hopeful view of the coal and railroad strikes today, judging from the higher range of prices at the outset of the stock market. Crucible Steel was the spectacular feature, opening at a gain of 2 1/2 points, which was extended to 7 points in the next few transactions.

Gulf States Steel rose 1 1/2 points and American Can 1 1/4 points with large fractional advances for Baldwin, Mexican Petroleum and several of the prominent utilities and specialties.

Rails were mostly higher, though with narrow limits.

Foreign exchanges were firm, aside from German marks which reacted slightly.

Crucible reacted 2 1/2 points from its early maximum but Gulf States Steel extended its rise. Advances of one point each were made by Bethlehem, Midvale and U. S. Steels.

Studebaker rose two points to the year's best price. Mexican oils continued to move forward with domestic issues, including California Petroleum and Chesapeake & Ohio.

American Car, General Electric, Pressed Steel Car and American and Baldwin Locomotives made gains of one to two and a half points. Coppers and rubbers strengthened with some of the food specialties.

New York Central Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio comprised the firm rails.

Call money opened at 3 per cent.

Many additional gains were recorded in the more confident buying of the mid-session. U. S. Steel touched 101, a gain of 1 1/2 points, and extreme advances of 1 to 3 points were made by Lackawanna, Steel, Railway, Steel Spring, American Lead, U. S. Rubber, American Ice, People's Gas, Central Leather and American Sugar.

Further substantial appreciation of United States war loans was the dominant feature of today's bond market, many of the Liberty issues rising to new high records on heavy buying during the mid-session. The new maximums were Liberty first 4 1/4 at 101.04, second 4 1/4 at 100.80, third 4 1/4 at 100.58 and fourth 4 1/4 at 101.08.

Foreign bonds also were better. French Government 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 gaining large fractions with several of the railway municipals. Mexican 4s and 5s recovered a large part of yesterday's losses.

Domestic rails and industrials were mixed, Norfolk & Western convertible 8s, Reading general 4s and Pennsylvania general 4 1/2 losing large fractions, while Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4 1/2, American Telephone 6s and Wilson convertible 6s were among the strong features.

General strength was manifest in the market in the last hour, though railroad stocks were not in the same active demand as industrials. Oil had apparently discounted the cut in crude for they held firmly or made advances. The equipments were notably strong, American Locomotive showing a gain of 2 1/2 points, while Baldwin added 1 1/2 to its yesterday's last sale.

Crucible was the feature of the afternoon with a final net gain for the day at 8 1/2 of 6 points. United Fruit advanced 3, General Asphalt 2 1/2, Kelly-Springfield 2 1/2, Republic 2, Bethlehem Steel 1 1/2, Studebaker 2 1/2, International Paper and Pacific Oil 1 1/2 each. The closing was strong.

Sales for the day were 678,800 shares, compared with 508,100 yesterday and 832,200 Friday.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat: July...	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept...	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.12
Dec...	1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ b
Corn: July...	.62	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.62	.62a
Sept...	.64	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec...	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$ b
Oats: July...	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept...	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec...	.39	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard: July...	10.80	11.00	11.00	10.80b
Sept...	9.90	11.00	11.00	10.90b
Jan...	9.90	9.90	9.82	9.87b
Ribs: Sept...	10.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.55	10.22	10.22
Dec...				10.65 a

**Bond Department
Chicago**

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TREMENDOUS FALL IN FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES

Nearly Four Billion Less Than Previous Year—Trade Balance Loss

WASHINGTON, July 18—America's foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 resulted in a favorable trade balance of \$1,162,000,000, which was a decline of nearly \$2,000,000,000 from the favorable balance of the previous year, according to reports issued today by the Commerce Department.

Exports during the fiscal year just closed aggregated \$3,770,000,000 and imports \$2,608,000,000 as compared with exports of \$5,516,000,000 and imports of \$3,654,000,000 for the previous fiscal year.

Exports last month totaled \$334,000,000 and imports \$260,000,000 compared with exports of \$237,000,000 and imports of \$156,000,000 in June 1921. Although exports for the fiscal year 1922 fell off by nearly \$3,000,000,000 compared with the previous year, they showed an increase of nearly \$1,500,000,000 compared with the fiscal year 1914, and imports for the past year which declined by more than \$1,000,000,000 compared with 1921 resulted in an increase of \$700,000,000 over 1914.

Exports for June were the highest since October, 1921, when the total was \$343,000,000 while imports for June were the highest since December, 1920, when the total was \$266,000,000.

Imports of gold for the fiscal year, 1922, aggregated \$468,000,000, a decrease of \$170,000,000 compared with the previous year, while exports were \$27,000,000, a decline of \$106,000,000 from the 1921 total. Gold imports for June were \$13,000,000, compared with \$43,000,000 in June of the previous year, while exports for the month aggregated \$1,600,000, compared with \$773,000 in June, 1921.

Silver imports for the year just closed aggregated \$70,000,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 over 1921, while exports totaling \$62,000,000 advanced \$10,000,000 over the previous year. Silver imports for June were \$6,345,000 compared with \$5,627,000 in June a year ago, while exports of silver for the month totaled \$6,000,000 compared with \$1,424,000 during the same month a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Six lines sailed from New York to Europe Saturday with more than 6000 passengers.

Penny-in-the-slot weighing machines are said to produce revenues of \$2500 a week in Greater Boston.

Orders for construction of three steel tugboats for the New York City Police Department were placed Friday with Todd Shipyard Corporation.

The finance committee of the Austrian National Council voted in favor of a forced internal loan of about 400,000,000 crowns.

A Paris cable states that debts of 2,000,000 francs owed by railroads to the Government at the time of the armistice will probably be reduced to 1,000,000 francs at the end of the year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided on a new maximum charge for switching freight cars in Boston, \$10. It has also increased the distance which a car may be moved in switching movements.

Henry Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, left for Rome today for Rome to discuss with Italian financiers a project for the international bank for the rehabilitation of Austria.

Baron Petit, president of the Syndicate of Automobile Manufacturers of France, says the French automobile industry has passed a severe period of general industrial crisis and is gradually getting back to normal.

The New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company will purchase the steamship Porto Rico from the Shipping Board. The ship has been under charter to the Porto Rico Line for nearly a year on a bare boat basis.

The White Star liner Homeric is carrying almost \$2,000,000 in gold from England to the United States; \$450,000 is consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and is understood the remainder goes to J. P. Morgan & Co.

To stabilize exchange, the Portuguese Government will promulgate a law by which exporters must deposit 50 per cent of the value of exports with the Government, which will give Portuguese money in exchange.

New building projects in Manhattan during the second quarter totaled 254 structures valued at \$38,517,566, and plans were filed for alterations to 111 existing structures, calling for estimated expenditures of \$6,763,898.

The total revenue freight carried by United States railroads in the first three months of 1922 was \$18,098,809 tons, compared with \$18,114,139 during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 14,816 tons, or 3.53 per cent.

It would cost \$38,000,000 to duplicate the 48 buildings owned by the New York Telephone Company, according to the testimony of contractors presented Monday before the New York Public Service Commission in its inquiry into telephone rates.

The Cuban Congress and President Zayas are deadlocked over the latter's plans to float a bond issue in the United States, which congressional leaders characterize as "another link in the golden chain binding Cuba to the chariot of the United States."

A direct United States cable from Baltimore, Md., to Grace Harbor, Newfoundland, has been taken over by the Imperial Cable Company, from the Western Union. The British Government in 1920 purchased the cable for \$750,000 and has now assumed control of it.

The claim of the City of Hoboken against the Government for \$150,000 for the loss of taxes on waterfront property, including six piers, seized in the war emergency, was advanced before the United States Senate Claims Committee. The hearing Saturday was final and the report is expected by the end of the month.

German marks are worth a trifle over \$14 a pound. For a \$100 check an American visitor to Berlin received a bundle of 20-mark notes weighing seven pounds with a volume of 1100 cubic inches in a stack over 15 inches high. Americans with huge packages of bills wrapped in newspaper are a common sight in Berlin streets.

CONDITIONS IN ITALY APPEAR TO BE MENDING

Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the board of directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, who returned recently from a stay of more than two months in Europe, speaking of his impressions of conditions in the countries visited, said:

"General conditions in Italy appeared to me to be more nearly normal than those of any country I visited. The hotels were well conducted; prices for rooms and meals were reasonable and the service excellent.

"I was particularly impressed with the cleanliness of the streets. Compared with our Boston streets, they were models of cleanliness.

"The Italian hotels have quite generally adopted a no-tipping rule, and notices are conspicuously posted stating that no employee is permitted to accept a gratuity. I was told that the system worked very satisfactorily for both guests and employees.

"In France, and especially in Paris, where I remained about a month, I found prices in the hotels and restaurants exorbitant—much higher than they were even two years ago. This was particularly true of hotels patronized largely by Americans. My rooms at one of the most popular hotels were more than 50 per cent higher in American money than similar accommodations two years ago. In shops patronized by Americans prices were also greatly in excess of those ruling in 1920."

OTIS ELEVATOR EARNINGS LESS

Otis Elevator Company for the six months ended June 30, 1922, reports a net of \$1,185,522 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividends to \$6.96 a share on \$14,227,800 common, compared with \$1,537,109 in the corresponding period of 1921.

Imports of gold for the fiscal year, 1922, aggregated \$468,000,000, a decrease of \$170,000,000 compared with the previous year, while exports were \$27,000,000, a decline of \$106,000,000 from the 1921 total. Gold imports for June were \$13,000,000, compared with \$43,000,000 in June of the previous year, while exports for the month aggregated \$1,600,000, compared with \$773,000 in June, 1921.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	1922	1921
Net aft. deprec.	\$1,375,522	\$2,412,109
Res. fed. taxes	140,000	825,000
Res. pensions	50,000	50,000
Net income	1,185,522	1,537,109

Today's rates:

	1922	1921
Bar silver in New York	70	70 3/4
Bar silver in London	35 1/2	35 1/4
Mexican dollars	53 1/2	53 1/2
Bar gold in London	92 3/4	92 3/4
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	13-32	13-32
Domestic Bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	A.C.
Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kansas City	4 1/2	4 1/2
Minneapolis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dallas	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	4 1/2
Switzerland	3 1/2	3 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges

	1922	1921
Year ago today	48,805,864	55,800,000
Year ago today	12,378,017	12,378,017
P.R. bank credit	18,501,157	18,501,157

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery:

	1922	1921
Prime Eligible Banks	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
30-60 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Under 30 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Less Known Banks	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
30-60 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Under 30 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Eligible Private Banks	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
30-60 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Under 30 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4

Foreign Exchange Rates

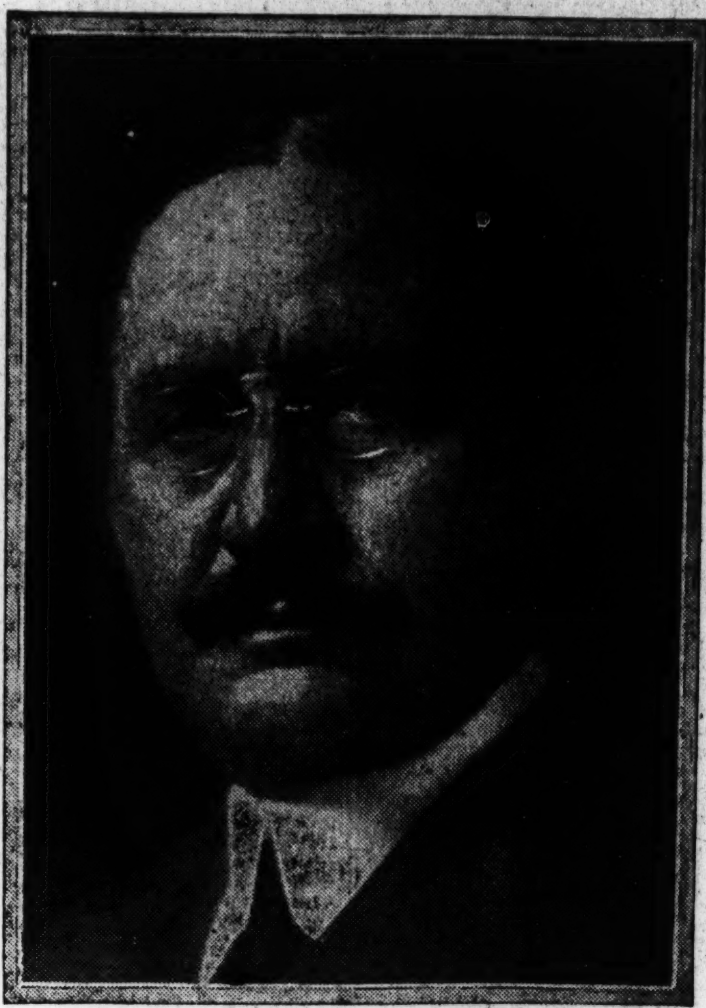
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.45 1/2	\$4.44 1/2	\$4.8648
Demand	4.45 1/2	4.44 1/2	4.8648
Cables	4.46 1/2	4.45 1/2	4.8648
France	8.59	8.55	19.3
Belgium	35.81	35.70	19.3
Italy	202.175	202.2	19.3
Spain	16.48	16.45	19.3
Switzerland	15.16	15.1	19.3
Sweden	25.95	25.9	19.3
Denmark	21.46	21.45	19.3
Norway	21.46	21.45	19.3
Greece	2.80	2.80	19.3
Argentina	1.2340	1.24	96.48
Russia	.0480	.0485	51.48
Poland	.0175	.0175	22.50
Hungary	.08	.08	20.30
Rumania	.2950	.2950	20.30
Finland	2.45	2.45	19.30
Czechoslovakia	2.25	2.25	19.30
Yugoslavia	18.75	18.75	19.30
Portugal	7.50	7.50	19.30
Turkey	54.00	54.00	19.30
Shanghai	77.75	77.50	108.32
Hong Kong	58.25	58.25	108.32
Bombay	29.25	29.00	45.68
Yokohama	47.8750	47.8750	45.68
Brazil	13.70	13.65	108.43
Guatemala	12.125	12.125	108.43
Chile	29.25	29.00	108.43
Colombia	29.25	29.00	108.43

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

Public Utility Earnings

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$3,535,794	\$3,565,287
Exp. and taxes	2,858,480	2,804,924
Operating income	677,254	760,363
Non-operating income	51,022	48,478
Gross income	1,015,286	1,008,841
Fixed charges	319,026	319,425
Net income	199,260	191,561
Six months:		
Operating revenue	\$21,118,783	\$21,554,034
Exp. and taxes	15,169,933	15,856,606
Operating income	5,948,850	5,697,428
Non-operating income	264,799	239,267
Gross income	6,213,649	5,936,695
Fixed charges	4,915,922	4,915,922
Net income	1,297,727	1,020,773



Photograph © by Harris & Ewing

Darwin P. Kingsley

ANY men who have in after years become prominent citizens, or business leaders, began activities on a farm. So it was with Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, whose native state is Vermont.

His scholastic education led from the primitive district school, included several terms in local academies, and matured with a course at the University of Vermont. Upon graduating with an A. B. degree, and honors as the college orator, it was Kingsley's ambition to become a teacher, and perhaps work into law later. However, the impulse seized him to go west, and he found his way to the ranch of a sister in Wyoming.

Mr. Kingsley's experiences in the prairie country gave him a schooling in hard knocks which stood him in good stead in later years. Leaving the ranch after a short time, he became a book agent, traveling from town to town. He taught school for a year, and then migrated further west to Grand Junction, Colo., a frontier town, and bought a half interest in the local newspaper with money borrowed from a friend.

The newspaper writing involved Mr. Kingsley more or less in politics. He proved himself courageous in fighting graft, and his facile pen was backed by a two-fisted determination for fair play.

In 1885 Mr. Kingsley was chosen a delegate from Colorado to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The year following he was elected state auditor and supervisor of insurance. This work gave him an opportunity to study insurance methods and practice, so when the New York Life Insurance Company offered him the position of inspector of agencies in the New England territory he was entirely capable of filling the post.

During the insurance investigations by the Armstrong committee in 1905 Mr. Kingsley came to the front as a man of unusual caliber, and after the storm had passed he stood out conspicuously as well qualified for the presidency of a big insurance company.

Mr. Kingsley is a man of vision, and has built up a powerful and harmonious organization. As an orator he is in demand when men of business gather together.

HIGH EXPENSE IN OPERATING MODERN HOTELS

Even Cook and Dishwasher Now Specialists and Higher Pay Results

NEW YORK, July 18—Those who enjoy the advantages of the modern American hotel do not always appreciate the enormous expense involved in the building and operation of these up-to-date establishments. New York alone has 200 hotels that offer first class accommodation to the vast multitude of visitors who come here each year.

A huge investment is necessary to provide food, shelter and entertainment for this army of visitors. The bare cost of building a first-class modern hotel is about \$5000 a room. To this must be added the cost of the land—and hotel land in New York comes high. Then comes heavy carrying charges during the period of construction. Finally the cost of furnishing amounts to \$800 to \$1000 a room, although the finest hotels would raise this figure to \$1400. The total is thus \$7500 to \$9000 a room for the best hotels. A hotel like the Pennsylvania with 2200 rooms—each with bath—represents an investment of more than \$19,000,000. Interest on the investment alone at 6 per cent is more than \$10 a week a room.

Labor Cost the Big Item

Of course the principal item in hotel costs is labor. A certain New York residential hotel employed 147 persons in 1919, with a monthly payroll of \$9900; today, with the same plant, it employs 152 persons with a payroll of \$14,255. This is due to the stoppage of immigration and the return to their native countries of those already here. Before the war, waiters got \$20 a month, furnished uniforms and paid for breakages, working 10 or 12 hours a day and sometimes 7 days a week. Now they get \$40 to \$50 a month, pay for no breakages, have uniforms furnished free, and work 8 hours a day, 6 days a week. Elevator boys in 1914 got \$20 a month; today \$30 to \$40. Cooks formerly averaged \$50 to \$60 a month; today \$90 to \$160, and so on throughout the whole "profession."

All Help High-Priced

Other hotel help is equally high-priced. Pot washers used to get \$20 a month and meals for 12 hours a day, seven days a week; now they get \$22 a week and meals for seven hours a day, six days a week. Kitchen men, who would clean ranges, peel vegetables, or wash pots, have disappeared; they are specialists. The pot washer will not peel. The vegetable peeler will not clean ranges, and the range cleaner refuse any other work. There is no longer a "hotel cook."

There is a fry cook, a roast cook, a broil cook, a fish cook, a sauce cook; there is an ice cream man, a cold meat man, a vegetable man, an oyster man. None of these will lift a finger on any but his own job. The fry cook may be standing idle, but he will not broil a chop.

Even in the laundry, there is a girl who receives clothes from the wringer, and shakes them out before handing them to the mangle operator. She is a "shaker" and will do nothing else. And yardmen get as high as \$55 a month and meals for lump-sum work, but as soon as they learn to speak English, they become specialists.

High Wastage

An official of the hotel men's association is authority for the statement that any hotel man in New York would gladly make a present of his restaurant to anyone who would guarantee to maintain it at its present standard.

Other than labor costs enter into hotel bills. Food served in the restaurants is a great waste of money. The most exacting taste, and waste is inevitable. The use and wastage of such items as soap, laundry, stationery, is on a lavish scale.

Fuel is an important item. An unlimited supply of hot water must be instantly available at all seasons of the year, and the slightest chill in the air in June or September must find all radiators full of steam.

Even the bill for ash removal may run as high as \$5000 a year as it does for the Waldorf, although an apartment house of the same size would get free service from the city.

The advertising which attracts the golden stream of visitors costs the New York hotels \$1,000,000 a year. Travelers who demand the best when away from home may be sure that hotel costs in the majority of cases are in proportion to their hotel bills.

MORE COTTON IN CHINA AND CHIHAI

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15—Within recent years there has been a rapid increase in the quantity of raw cotton produced by the various districts in Chihai. The total production of raw cotton in 1921 showing an increase of about 30 per cent over the output in 1920. Cotton is the golden stream of the province both the Chinese and American species are grown with equally encouraging results.

In such districts as Chienhsien the soil is especially adapted to the cultivation of American cotton, while in other parts of the province both the Chinese and American species can be grown with equally encouraging results.

At Sankow there is a cotton experimental station and cotton planters' association. The output in this district during 1921 amounted to 130,000 piculs (1 picul equals 133 1-3 lbs.).

TEXAS LAND BANK TO HAVE \$16,000,000 FOR FARM LOANS

Money Soon Ready to Carry Farmers Until Harvest Time

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 13 (Special Correspondence)—Within the very near future there will be available the sum of \$16,000,000 for the exclusive purpose of carrying over the Texas farmers of the Pan Handle until harvest time, according to an announcement made here by Charles R. Tipton, vice-president of the Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank, in charge of business for the bank in southern and southwest Texas. This amount will be forthcoming through recent negotiations in Chicago.

According to Mr. Tipton the capital of the bank has been increased from \$250,000 to \$1,250,000, and the bank has arranged to deliver bonds, as needed, to the amount of \$15,000,000 in order to secure the funds necessary for farm loans. It is believed generally that this sum of money will not only prove most welcome to the Pan Handle farmers but will enable them to meet the needs of the crop of their operations that the agricultural outputs of this section will be enlarged from 50 to 100 per cent.

Need Only Pay 6 Per Cent

Mr. Tipton explained in detail the method of financing through the Federal Farm Loan system, and discussed his inspection of farm loan institutions while away from San Antonio. He inspected banks in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and on the Pacific coast. Commenting on the carrying of farm loans, he said:

"The Federal Farm Loan system is a vehicle, a means, by which farmers and land owners can finance the purchase and operation of farms and ranches on a permanent scientific basis. Loans are made at 6 per cent and on 33 years' time under the authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act. Payment of \$70 a year on each \$1000 pays the entire principal as well as interest in 33 years."

"Five per cent bonds of joint stock land banks are now eagerly sought after and are retelling in the east at 103. This assures abundant funds for all possible needs. There will be no necessity for anyone with good security to pay more than 6 per cent for money on land loans for agricultural purposes. However, loans will have to be made at conservative valuations so that there will never be any question as to the interest and amortization payments being made, because if any land bank ever should default on its bonds the territory in which it operates would get a black eye and it would be difficult to sell bonds in the east to finance the agriculture of that section."

Land Values Will Increase

"However, strict federal supervision of joint stock land banks by the Farm Loan Board, which is a bureau of the United States Treasury keeps the banks within well-defined bounds and gives investors in the east, and elsewhere, confidence in the land bank bonds just as everyone has confidence in national bank currency, which is issued under very similar regulations and supervision."

"With this abundant credit now becoming available agricultural development in the San Antonio territory will be greatly stimulated. New land will be put in cultivation, new and better houses built, modern equipment and labor-saving devices bought. Not only will the boys and girls want to stay on the farms but many additional people are sure to be attracted to the land. This increase in population and agricultural wealth will, as a necessary corollary, increase land values greatly. Over in Illinois and Iowa, land values increased until land, no more productive than the black lands around San Antonio and in the Nueces Valley, sell for from \$250 to \$500 an acre. In California irrigated lands have been thickly settled because of the universal belief in California and the absence of drought. Co-operative marketing, which Texas farmers now are adopting, insures fair markets for their crops, so that these California lands readily sell at from \$1000 to \$2500 per acre."

WHEAT MARKET HAS AN UPWARD TREND

CHICAGO, July 18—Absence of any definite indication of progress toward settlement of the rail strike led to a rise in wheat prices today during the early transactions. Opening prices, which were unchanged to 1/2 cent higher, with September \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.14, were followed by a slight gain, then by fresh general gains.

Corn and oats were firmer with wheat. After opening unchanged to 1/2 cent higher, September 64 to 64 1/4, the corn market made a slight general advance.

Oats started 1/4 to 1/2 cent off, to 1/2 cent higher, September 36 to 36 1/2, and later hardened a little all around. Higher quotations on hogs strengthened the provision market.

SINCLAIR COMPANY CUTS OIL PRICE

NEW YORK, July 18—The Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company today announced a further reduction of 25 cents a barrel in crude oil in the Kansas and Oklahoma territory, making the new price \$1.50 a barrel.

Classified Advertisements—United States

REAL ESTATE

HOMES OF QUALITY

Well located homes.
All improvements.
\$5,500 to \$25,000

Herbert Austin, Realtor
Member of State and National Real Estate
Leagues

Central Ave. and Scotland Rd.,
Orange, N. J.
If Austin advertises it—it is a buy.

In Glen Ellyn, Near Chicago
On Park Boulevard, in forest; excellent transportation, picturesque house, modern conveniences, garage, huge fireplace, furnace, nearly acre of ground increasing in value; schools, churches; pre-war building but not post-war price. Only \$12,500. References. Address W. LERCH, 26 West Monroe St., Chicago, or phone Central 6717, Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET
TWO COTTAGES at Prudence Island, located in Narragansett Bay; prices \$25 and \$40 per week. Rest, study and recreation. JOHN D. SAWYER, Pawtucket, R. I.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
TO LET—One 5-room unfurnished, one 2-room furnished flat with view of ocean. MRS. RAN-PALE, 22 Down Ave., Long Beach, Cal.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

IN BROOKLYN—Home-like square room, second floor, plenty closet room, well heated, sunny or eastern exposure preferred, with meals, or near good boarding house; convenient transportation to Bay Ridge. Box 85, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WOMAN wishes room and board with family in quiet, refined and homelike surroundings. Tel. Brookline 5707.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

WEST PHILADELPHIA—For rent to lady, unfurnished front room in apartment, hot water heat, electric light, continuous hot water. 845 Baring Street, phone Preston 3181.

2 OR 3 ROOMS, unfur., h.w., also 2 furn. rooms, 19th St., below York, Address 2196 Medary Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

LARGE, light rooms overlooking Hudson; board optional. MRS. HENRY STEWART, 411 West End Ave., Schuyler 4122, New York City.

ROOM and board; home cooking; near churches, excel. trans. MRS. WATT, 429 N. Paulina St., Tel. Ravenswood 3121, Chicago.

OVERLOOKING Turtle Bay Gardens—Two delightful rooms; board optional. COLE, 224 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Apply evenings.

825 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Large light room. Riverside 7390. Apartment 6 South.

SUMMER BOARD

FOR those desiring rest and quiet in country place. Rates from \$15 to \$18. MRS. F. W. BLAND, Georgetown, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, to register in agency for selective commercial positions; applications accepted only when filed in person. REYNOLDS DRYER, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Boston and Maine Railroad Signal Men Wanted
Men having knowledge of both electrical and mechanical signal maintenance—70 cents per hour.

To Take the Places of Men on Strike

Permanent Positions for Competent Men Whose Work Is Satisfactory.

APPLY TO
Room 215
Old Fitchburg Station, Boston

CANADIAN LIQUOR EXPORT ATTACKED

Victoria Official Also Criticizes "Respectable" Law Violators

VICTORIA, B. C., July 3 (Special Correspondence)—With a frank admission that British Columbia's experiment in Government liquor sale is manifesting many weaknesses, Alex. Manson, Attorney-General, gave the police chiefs of Canada, in convention here last week, an outline of the "difficulties which his department is facing in the enforcement of the liquor law."

"I find some of our most respectable citizens patronizing bootleggers and yet they sit in the front pew of our churches," Mr. Manson declared. "Abiding by the law is infinitely preferable to law-breaking and it is the duty of every good citizen and every officer of the law to see that the law is carried out. If an imperfect law is enforced the imperfect law will stand out and soon enough popular opinion will demand a change, but there is no excuse for anyone undertaking to exercise his own individual discretion as to how the law should be carried out."

Mr. Manson said that the Government was endeavoring to discourage liquor export to the United States. The fight against liquor export, he said, was not over yet, by any means, although the Federal Parliament had rejected a bill giving British Columbia power to control private liquor importation.

Mr. Manson frankly admitted that "clubs" in British Columbia were selling beer and, in some cases, whiskey. He urged the police chiefs to deal drastically and fearlessly with these "low dives."

TOUR WILL COVER ALL CANADA
MONTREAL, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—Invitations to join the Trans-Canada tour, in September, which will mark the centenary of the Montreal Board of Trade, have been issued to members of the Imperial Parliament and to representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain and of the Federation of British Industries. From 150 to 200 persons are expected to join the party. In their itinerary the travelers will cover 7200 miles, visiting all the principal cities and noted places of the Dominion.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Boston and Maine Railroad Men Wanted

Permanent positions for competent men whose work is satisfactory as
Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Coach Repairmen—70 cents per hour.
Car Inspectors and Carpenters—63 cents per hour.

APPLY TO

Room 309 North Station
Boston
Between 7 A. M. and 11 P. M.
TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN ON STRIKE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, cash or terms. Mill-burn electric, late model, new extra coil batteries and special motor, new paint and in first-class condition; a real bargain; f. o. b. Kansas City or delivered. Write or phone BROOKSIDE GARAGE, Kansas City, Mo.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

DESK SPACE—\$75 per month, including stenographer and phone service. Room 215, Wrigley Bldg., Tel. Central 1235, Chicago.

WANTED

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes few customers for summer; individual designs; estimates cheerfully given. SMITH, 173 Riverside, More inside 2780, New York City.

PROPOSALS

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY—The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway desire bids for furnishing, delivering and erecting forced draft air ducts and hoppers for roof removal at South Boston Power Station. For plans and specifications apply to the office of the General Manager, 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Bids close at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 1st, 1922.

Classified Advertisements—Europe

European Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London

SCHOOLS

CHALLONER SCHOOL
72, QUEEN'S GATE
London, S. W. 7.

For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Malin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

Goatland School for Girls on the Yorkshire Moors
Beautiful surroundings. Modern Houses. Cambridge Senior Local and Matriculation Standard.

Entire charge of Girls Whose Parents Are Abroad.
DOMESTIC SCIENCE BRANCH
Under the Direction of a Qualified Mistress.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, MISS EDITH GAMBLE, Graveston, Goatland, Yorkshire, or 11 Grafton Square, N. W. 4.

MILDURA TORQUAY

Home School for Girls
Modern education. Large airy house. Convert hall. Gymnasium. 2½ acres garden. Lovely playing fields. Country walks. Bathing. Mrs. & Miss Waters, 11 E. A. M. (Reg.)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
Elmsleigh, 1, Elmstead Rd.
HOME school for girls, entire charge if parents are abroad. MISS E. B. ALLEN, (London). Cambridge Training College. MISS K. MOTT, Bedford Kindergarten College.

SOUTHLANDS, The Paragon, Blackheath, S. E.
2—Home school for girls (boys under 10); entire charge if desired. Principal, Miss Barnes.

QUEEN'S College, Weybridge, Surrey
Boarding and day school for girls. Modern education. Exams. Tennis. Miss Dutton, L. E. A. M. (Reg.).

WANTED

BEDROOM and kitchenette required in Earl's Court or Kensington District for married couple and little girl. Box 7064, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

WANTED
SMALL SHOP with living rooms over—or up—part over shop 4-5 rooms. M. 17 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8.

FURNISHED and unfurnished premises; please send full particulars to THE HOUSE BUREAU, 251 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3. Phone 1854.

By Countries and Cities

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

"THE HOUSE OF NOTED LOW PRICES" FOR
General Hardware, Drapery
Furnishings, Tools of Trade

NOCK & KIRBY, Ltd.
188-194 George Street, SYDNEY

FIRE INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.
Total Assets Exceed £15,000,000

12 Bridge Street, Sydney

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Fire and Marine. Funds exceed £23,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Streets, SYDNEY

POULLARS LIMITED

Dyers and Dry Cleaners
116 King Street, SYDNEY

HELP WANTED—MEN

NewHaven Railroad Men Wanted

Blacksmiths, welders (Elec. and Oxyacetylene) 70-80c per hour.
Machinists, Boiler-makers, Pipe Fitters, Upholsterers, Tinsmiths 70c per hour. Air Brake Men, Carpenters 63-70c per hour. Experienced Helpers 47c per hour. Trackmen 35c per hour.

Room 479

SOUTH STATION BOSTON
Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN ON STRIKE

EXPERIENCED painter for outside work. Apply SANATORIUM, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Personal maid; particular care of clothing and packing and sewing the essentials. Box G-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY will care for apartment and children while people are out evenings. MRS. REMINGTON, 229 W. 90th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TUTORING in Worcester, by Dartmouth graduate; many years' teaching experience; prepare for college entrance examinations or for promotion in high school. For particulars address J. E. A., 23 Elm St., Webster, Mass.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES WORK
Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

Classified Advertisements—Europe

European Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London

TO LET

NICE, FRANCE
Beautiful detached or furnished apartments and flats of various sizes, fitted with the latest sanitary and other conveniences, electric light and lift, bath, central heating, central ventilation, garages, large garden, etc.; from 2,000 francs to 10,000 francs per season or year. For full particulars apply to
J. NAHAPIET, Avenue des Beaux-arts, 10, NICE (France).

BED-SITTING ROOM TO LET IN FLAT
Gas fire and ring. Box K-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

TWO unfurnished rooms and kitchenette
second floor; gas; e. l.; phone; other facilities offered. Apply H. 121, Goldsmith Terrace, Hampstead, London, N. W. 6.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICES TO LET
MR. TAYLOR, 53 Sloane Square, S. W. 1.

OFFICE HOURS to let in practitioner's office
Lower Regent Street, apply WISE, 4 Braham Gardens, W. 5.

SUMMER ACCOMMODATIONS

SUMMER HOLIDAYS—Apply to the SERVICE BUREAU
for addresses of seaside and country accommodations. Telephone 220, 30, 30, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S. W. 5.

POST WANTED

VISITING PRIVATE SECRETARY
would like extra work; could arrange half-day or regular or occasional hours. Box 7053, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

SITUATION WANTED by Frenchman
as waiter in hotel in London. Box 7056, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

ENGINEER—12 yrs. exp. at bench work or willing to take any employment offering. THURCOFF, 25 Salford Road, Halloway, London.

POST VACANT

WANTED—A representative for wholesale costs; times and cash; well established small London West End firm; salary basis; partnership entering into the job. Box 7064, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Thoroughly skilled shorthand typist
for busy London office; must be quick and competent. Apply Box 7067, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

MILLINER wanted for August or early September
experienced in good high class work. Box 7068, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

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CANADA

OTTAWA, ONTARIO—Continued

In the Capital of Canada

The Citizen

which was established in 1844, is considered an effective advertising medium. Rates on application.

"The Citizen aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Fisher The Shop at Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street
Fine Shoes and Hosiery

Gales & Co.
Union Bank Bldg., Sparks St.
ROY TELZEL, Mgr.

Fine Period Furniture
Exact Reproductions
STEWART & COMPANY
Rideau Street

COAL

J. & T. Ballantyne, Limited
80 Elgin Street Phone Q 1441

WEAR

MASSON'S SHOES

SASKATOON, SASK.

WALTER J. WESTON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Commercial Audits, Investigations,
Income Tax Procedure
Central Chambers
SASKATOON, SASK.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Hosiery Corsets
Underwear Gloves

In Pleasing Variety
POPULAR PRICES
Our Service, Taste, Goods and Values,
Make Shopping a Pleasure
Visit Us

Woolnough
Corsetiers

396 Yonge Street, Toronto

Producers of PLEASANT MONDAYS

SMITH & FINCH
TORONTO WASH LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING

Toronto, Ont. Phone Park 6280

CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR ADVERTISING

NORRIS-PATTERSON LIMITED

ADVERTISING AGENCY
TORONTO

"IT'S ALL IN THE SERVICE"

SEND YOUR BUNDLES TO
LANGLEY'S LIMITED

CLEANERS AND DYERS
New Plant—Modern Methods
249 Spadina Road, HILL 8000

WOMAN'S BAKERY
A. H. LEAKE, Proprietor
CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
480 College St., Tel. 1401, 270 College St., C. 3057

Why not ring in your order to the
PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited
COLLEGE 814

MISS D. WAINWRIGHT
Tel. 1401, 270 College St., C. 3057

VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Clarke & Stuart Co., Ltd.

Commercial Stationers
Printers, Bookbinders
School Supplies

550 Seymour Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

O. B. ALLAN

"The House of Diamonds"

Specialists in Men's and Women's Watch Repairs
Every popular design. With or without diamonds.
480-486 GRANVILLE STREET, CORNER PENDER

The LADIES' STORE
417 Hastings St., W. Vancouver, B. C.

CLUBB & STEWART, LTD.
Men's and Boys' Fine
Clothing and Furnishings
815 Hastings Street, West VANCOUVER

Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.
High-Class Men's Furnishings
Sole Agents "Jager Pure Wool"
619 Hastings St., W. and 648 Granville St.
TIMBER MINES

WM. GRAY
408 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

MARPOLE COAL CO., Ltd.
COAL
WELLINGTON COMOX
1001 Main Street Seymour 210

CAMERA and ARTS LTD.
R. P. DUNNE, Mgr.
Let us do your developing and printing.
610 Granville Street VANCOUVER

FRED L. TOWNLEY
ROBT. M. MATHESON
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS
325 Homer Street Vancouver, B. C.

PURDY'S
HIGH CLASS CAKES AND PASTRIES
(H. A. C. Bakery)
675 Granville Street, Tel. 1069

A. L. P. HUNTER
General Practice of Law
Law Offices—701-2 Birk Bldg.

ROOMING HOUSES REAL ESTATE
MRS. A. R. CLARKE
Tel. 4056 Vancouver, B. C.

SEE R. F. REILLY FOR
Real Estate—Estate
410 Pender St., W. Tel. 6802

WISTARIA
Cafe, Confectionery
Popular Prices. Corner Opp. Post Office

CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Continued

THE INGLEDEW SHOE CO.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
666 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.
VANCOUVER

General Department Store
Service

Exclusive Costumiers and Milliners

575 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

DIXON MOTORS LTD.

FORD AND LINCOLN CARS

1291 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

Glenville A. Collins Engineers Ltd.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Reports, Investigations, Exploration
800 Hastings, W. Vancouver, B. C.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

PHILIPPE'S APPAREL SHOP

INEXPENSIVE SUMMER GOWNS,
UNDERWEAR AND BLOUSES.
Large sizes a specialty.

5 Paris Arcade, Portage and Garry

ADVERTISEMENTS, BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

ENGLAND

LONDON

The Autocraft Board

Motoring for Motorists
by MotoristsComplete Service for Members
Technical, Legal, Touring, etc.
1 Harewood House
Hanover Square, London, W. 1

H. Entwistle

Tailor & Breeches
Maker12 GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE.COURT DRESSMAKER
and MILLINER

RUTH

Day and Evening Gowns

28, Bryanston St. W. near Marble Arch
TEL. MAYFAIR 1425

VICTORY

FLOWER SHOP

Douglas Hope

Specialists in all Floral Decorations

12, Piccadilly Arcade, S. W. 1

Telephone Regent 2169

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS and
Breeches Makers

23 Bucklersbury

Three doors from the Mansion House—Queen
Victoria Street, E. C. 4RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Bank 8080

PETER JONES, LTD.

FORMERLY J. B. CUTHBERTSON
BUILDERS, DECORATORS
SANITATION EXPERTS
ELECTRICIANS1686 VICTORIA 31 SYMONS ST.
SLOANE SQUARE S.W.

Frank Brown, Ltd.

29, CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W. 8.

Builders Upholsters
Decorators Electric Light

VALE & CO.

Printers, Publishers and Stationers

170 FARRINGTON ROAD, E. C. 1.

WEST END BRANCH, 40, St. Paul Street, W. 1.

Telephone: Holborn 1163

Central 9604

REPORTS of Meetings,
POSTERS and every description of printing
estimated.

"Ye Olde English Rose."

6 Holland Street, Kensington

"Ye Home Made Shoppe"

Luncheon, Light Refreshments, Dinners,
HOME MADE CAKES, CHOCOLATES AND
PRESERVES—A SPECIALITY
Phone: Park 3884

GOWNS AND COSTUMES

ORIGINAL DESIGNS
INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION
ALSO READY TO WEAR
FROM 8½ GUINEASDUBENS, 25 Gerrick Street, W. 2.
(Near Leicester Square Tube Station)

MARY RHODES

Milliner

8 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.
HATS from two guineas.

DURBIN & ALLWRIGHT

Provision Dept., 28, Turnham Green Terrace,
Tel. Chiswick 1358Grocery Dept., 38, Turnham Green Terrace,
Tel. Chiswick 1351Fish Dept., 51, Turnham Green Terrace,
Tel. Chiswick 1351DEVONSHIRE STORES
Farm, Home & Colyton, Devon.

MAYFAIR SCHOOL

of Dancing, Singing, Acting

6 Bird Street and 5 James Street, Oxford Street,
W. 1. (Opposite Bond Street Tube Station);
teachers fully trained in the above arts;
professional, stage and amateur classes are
entirely separate; inspection is cordially invited.Passage, Shipping and Travel Agents
THE HONORABLE TRAVEL BUREAU
Branch of Chase, P. Horne & Co., Ltd.
Dominion House, 110, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Telephone No. Avenue 9683Expert advice given as a result of actual
world-wide travel experience. Ordinary official
fare, no booking fees. Summer cruises to
Norway, etc. Marine and other forms of
insurance undertaken at minimum rates with
first-class London agents. Telegraphic Ad-
dress: "Richly, London."

ECONOMY IN DRESS

Don't buy new but send your
Gloves, Blouses, Gowns and Costumes to
be Dry Cleaned like new to
J. FAREY & CO.67 South Molton Street, London W.
Telephone: 5345 Mayfair

CYCLE DEPOT

W. SCOTT

819 Upper Richmond Road
East Sheen, S. W. 14Cycle and Motor Cycle Accessories in Stock.
Tel. Richmond 1230

ESTELLE WARD

Voice Production

Apply for terms
20 Cheapside Place, W. 2Come and Visit the
SPANIETTA RESTAURANTFor Light Refreshments and Luncheon
10, Orchard St. W. 4.

SAWYER'S STORES LTD.

Oil, Hardware, China and Glass and Household
Furnishings

54 High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 1

Building, Alterations and Repairs

E. J. BROTHERS & SONS

41 Andover Place, Kilburn, N. W. 6

Carpentry, Joinery, Plumbing, Sanitary Work,
Decorations, Repairs of every description.

BESTIKON TOYS

163a Kings Road,
Chelsea, S. W. 3

Dolls, Provisions, Fruit, Vegetables, etc.

TELETYPE, Duplicating, etc. THE
TALBOT TYPEWRITING OFFICE, 21, Mincing
Lane, E. C. 3. Phone Minories 2492.

ENGLAND

LONDON—Continued

Kensington 470 (Town Dept.)
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Children's Theater in Moscow,
Part of Public School Budget

WHETHER the new Moscow Children's Theater founded in 1920 is an experiment in art or one in education does not matter. Art and education come under one commissariat in revolutionary Russia and that may be why, although the old schools have broken down, and the poverty of the country has borne hardly on all educational projects, so many gay experiments in schooling have been happily launched. Soldiers in the Red Army are led off in little troops to acquaint themselves with Russian history by looking at the Repln canvases in the Tretyakov Gallery; or find themselves allowed time off from bayonet practice to spend an afternoon in the Schukin Gallery learning through the art of modern French painters new ways of looking at the world and its colors and lights and shades and forms.

A Schoolhouse not a Building. The Moscow art galleries are always crowded, and the crowds are more than half the time childlike peasant soldiers, or children from the Moscow public schools, who now go to picture galleries as regularly as they go to the laboratory or classroom. Lunacharsky is firm in his contention that if the revolution is to increase the birthright of every child, the child must have access to the best in the world about him. Lunacharsky is not so stubborn as George Bernard Shaw in the belief that even the cherished "little red schoolhouse" of the past was little brother to a prison cell and not the vantage point from which to foresee and foreknow the world at all.

But Lunacharsky does believe that a schoolhouse should not be any more just a building where children are confined during the tender educable years, but should be a meeting place for real teachers who want to teach and children who want to learn, and that it should be a center from which teacher and students start off to see the world about them.

Therefore, when Mme. Henriette Paskar-Lieberman of Petrograd came to him in the fall of 1919 and said that since the theater from the earliest times had been one of the greatest of social festivals and means of educating both primitive and sophisticated peoples, why should not a children's theater become a regular and definite part of and charge on the school budget, she found him enthusiastically ready to back her. That is, he gave her leave to find a hall in Moscow where she could set up a stage, and promised her a meager supply of food with which to pay her actors.

An Adopted Barn. It was the most in the hard times of civil war that he could promise, but it was enough for Henriette Paskar who had begun to dream of a children's theater from the time her own small son had first asked his actress mother to "make a show" of telling him "bedtime stories" she was telling him. From the moment Lunacharsky said, "Go ahead," the children's theater began to hum. Mme. Paskar found a place on the Mamonovsky pereulok that had once been a barn for vehicles and sleighs, and had been remodeled by some Moscow equivalent of the Provincetown Players into a half-amateur music hall.

It had made its first revolution and in the confusion that followed most of its festive music hall trappings vanished, but it is a good hall holding 450 chairs, and there is a balustrade around the seats behind which "standing room only" makes it possible for another hundred youngsters to laugh and shout at what happens there four afternoons a week. On the whole the children do have more fun in this little theater all their own than they do at the performances of "The Blue Bird" at the Art Theater. The children attend, with their teachers, on free tickets distributed to the schools, orphan asylums, and libraries in regular rotation. Certain schools in Moscow are now agitating for an increased budget so that their children can go more often to this one "First State Theater for Children" or for the founding of a "Second State Theater for Children."

Namby-Pamby Fare Not Wanted. Mme. Paskar works with the painter Feodoroff and the musicians Forterre, Vassilenko, and Gretchanoff. They agree with her that small people can't get along in the theater on a diet of namby-pamby any more than grown-ups, and that if the theater is to be a real center of education it must throw all lights on the world and satisfy lusty young curiosity with many sorts of dramatic pictures, grotesque, satiric, magnificent, historical. So they fell to with hammer and tongs and paint pots and fiddles and in their first two years have shown six plays to the school children of Moscow, a repertoire chosen from American, French, English, Danish and Russian sources not easily equaled by any theater "for adults only."

"Tom Sawyer" led off the 1922 season. It was an uproarious adaptation. The children, rather raggedly themselves, made a hero out of raggedy Tom. The five other plays were "Mowgli," adapted from the best story in all of Kipling's Jungle Book; "The Nightingale," made from the story in Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales"; "The Pasha and the Bear," a vaudeville made from the Scribble play, with the Pasha's intrigues played up and his amours somewhat deleted; "Nursery Rhymes," another vaudeville program taken from the Russian of Mussorgsky; and "The Color Box" by Alexei Remisoff.

Repertory of Fantasy. All are fantastic tales, for Madame Paskar's theory is that children thrive best in a world where all is simple but at the same time, the sky of the imagination is the limit. "Nothing is impossible to children," she says. "Long before we had aeroplanes, children lived happily believing the fairy tales about the magic

carpet. They do not limit themselves. It is we who give them plays and stories of sickly sentimentality, or rub the little noses too soon on the grindstone of facts, that do the mischief. I want the plays in our children's theater to stimulate imagination, and to be to the children of Moscow a door into a whole world of gay possibilities. I want to give them variety, to take them back and forth in time and tell them from the stage the exciting stories of history. I want Feodoroff to make us such scenery, so glorious in color, so full of freaks and fancies, that the children can see that worlds and worlds are to be made, by themselves."

Most of the actors in the children's theater act regularly in the various other state theaters and at the opera in Moscow. They add to their incomes by playing on the four holiday afternoons that bring noisy young audiences to Mamonovsky pereulok. Occasionally some of the children themselves who have shown talent in their own school games and plays are given an opportunity to act; and later it is expected that the children's theater will be one of the regular doors through which dramatic students will enter the professional world.

The Children's Criticisms. Meantime, if Mme. Paskar is entertaining the children of Moscow and teaching them, she is no less a school-girl herself, collecting what is undoubtedly already some of the most interesting material in the world for educators to work on. She wants to find out what the children think of the theater, and she has documents from every teacher and child who has ever attended the theater. The children are their own dramatic critics. She doesn't give them a chance to read in the papers what they ought to think of the six plays, or what So-and-so thinks. She gives out sheets of paper and between the acts the children scribble their impressions, tell why they like or dislike the play, or the actors, and the scenery and the music. The teachers are set a harder task, and leave behind elaborate reports on the ejaculations and other spoken comment of their young charges.

Much of Mme. Paskar's theorizing is being borne out by the children themselves—children don't like sweetness and light nearly as much as adults imagine. They do like hilariously and grotesque. They like old peasant fairy tales. They like simplicity in issues. They are not troubled by introspective maunderings.

Marionettes to Be Added. What Mme. Paskar hopes for is not just a chain of children's theaters throughout Russia, but a circle of such theaters around the world, with directors will exchange views and repertoires and whose troupes of marionettes will travel from country to country. She herself has been granted a summer's leave of absence by the Soviet Government and is now in Germany on a tour for England, reading new plays in both languages, examining theatrical machinery, looking for dolls for the marionette theater that is to be part of the First State Children's Theater next winter.

In the month of August she will have an office in the headquarters of the

Memories of a Mid-Victorian
Toronto Theater, the Lyceum

Toronto, July 15
Special Correspondence

SENTIMENTAL associations cling about all old theaters, and in memories of the "palm days," the old Royal Lyceum Opera House of Toronto, which was destroyed by fire on July 5 was particularly rich. It ceased to be a playhouse nearly 40 years ago and in the intervening period it had played many parts. At the time of its destruction it was a furniture store-house and among other things it had served as a silverware factory. It was situated up an arched thoroughfare once known as Theater Lane, and in appearance was like a picture from Dickens' Land set down among modern retail establishments.

The younger generation and visitors to the city sometimes glanced at the curiously archaic appearance of the old Lyceum. Yet in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, nearly every actor of note in that day had made his way up that lane, and the stage of the Old Royal Lyceum had compassed the early efforts of artists afterward famous. At least two actresses who subsequently endeared themselves to the New York public, made their first appearance in any stage within its walls, Clara Morris and Mrs. Charles Walcott.

The old Royal Lyceum was the first real theater to be erected in Toronto and dated from 1848. Prior to that time visiting companies played in public halls or remodelled warehouses. At that time the population of the city was about 20,000 and rapidly increasing. It was constructed on the prevailing English model of the early Victorian theater and was accounted a fine edifice in its time. Its real distinction as a theatrical shrine began in 1852 when it was leased by an English actor John Nickenson. In one of his reminiscent essays William Winter speaks of Nickenson as a clever impersonator of Dickens' roles, then immensely popular. It is perhaps not generally known that managers were as keen to present dramatizations of each new Dickens novel as it came out as they are today to secure the theatrical rights to "best sellers."

Nickenson's wife Nancy was also an actress and they had four daughters, each of whom made her debut in the old Lyceum and in sub-

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cleveland, whither her mother had removed in 1853. Many famous stars played engagements, with Nickenson and with his daughter, Mrs. Morrison, under the system described. A famous event of the time was the appearance in 1868 of Charles Fechter at the Royal Lyceum, his "modern" interpretation of "Hamlet" being then the subject of controversy. Barry Sullivan, who in contrast with Fechter, was "old school," was a not infrequent visitor. George Rignold in his famous presentation of Henry the Fifth in which he caused a sensation by riding a horse on the stage, was also a favorite.

During the 'sixties a saloon and dance hall was conducted not far from the Royal Lyceum by a youngish man named Thompson who had been engaged as an actor by Nickenson in 1864 and later set up in business for himself. He had a mind above the saloon business and during the 14 years he remained in Toronto he frequently helped out Nickenson when an extra actor was required. Among the specialties he used to give at the Royal Lyceum was a rural character sketch, "Uncle Josh." As he years went by he elaborated it and at last, after he left Toronto Uncle Josh became Joshua Whitcomb, centre figure of "The Old Homestead," for the actor was none other than the famous Denman Thompson.

As has been said, the four daughters of Nickenson were all talented. Mrs. Morrison was not only a capable business woman, but a clever comedienne who was excellent as Lady Teazle. One of her most successful business ventures was that of bringing the beautiful Shakespearean actresses, Adelaide Neilson, to Toronto to play with her company. On the other hand, Edwin Booth did such bad business at the Lyceum that he vowed he would never play Toronto again and kept his word. Bostonians are more familiar with the subsequent career of Mrs. Marlowe than Torontoians, for after his marriage and departure from Toronto, Owen Marlowe became an immense favorite in the company of William Warren at the Boston Museum. Thirty years ago when Julia Marlowe first came into prominence by many of the old Canadian friends of Mrs. Marlowe assumed that the young Shakespearean star was her daughter. This was an error, but the old actress did have a gifted child, the lovely ingenue of the nineties, Virginia Marlowe. Mrs. Peters became a noted character actress, especially of Irish roles and one of her sons is the Shakespearean actor, Frank Peters, of the Southern-Marlowe forces. But the daughter who won most general fame was Mrs. Charles Walcott, long beloved of the New York public for her exquisite portrayals of grand dames in the forces of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Stock Company. Who that saw her can forget her impersonation of the fading actress in Pinero's "Treasure of the Wells" or the masculine-minded matron who brought up her daughters as boys in the same playwright's satire, "The Amazons?" Her finish, humor and charm were potent in their subtlety.

Among other celebrities who got their training in the old Royal Lyceum was William L. Crane, who noted character actress, musical or sang with the Holmans and acting with Nickenson, in the long triple bills of those days; and as though this were not enough, chanting in the choir of St. George's (Anglican) Church on a Sunday. The writer has heard him discourse delightfully on theatrical Toronto of 50 years ago when one evening he would play in a sort farce, an operetta and another sort farce.

Certainly the acts of the old playhouses are permeated with pleasant memories. H. C.



A Scene in "Tom Sawyer," as Acted for the Children of Moscow

Besides the Mark Twain Adaptation, Performances Were Given Last Season of Stage Versions of Kipling's "Mowgli," Andersen's "The Nightingale," Scribner's "The Pasha and the Bear," Mussorgsky's "Nursery Rhymes," and Remisoff's "The Color Box."

American Sentimental Comedy

TO THE American stage latterly has come more than ever what may be called for convenience, "sentimental comedy." Overseas, that arch purveyor of sentiment on stage, Sir James Barrie, set the pace for his countrymen, but whimsically akin to that of the canny Scot abides in few. In America both sentiment and comedy are lugubrious, rougher coated; manifestly they must be to reflect to some degree American life of the moment. Their beginnings were surely enough in those marvelous and mechanical old melodramas, "Way Down East," "Shore Acres," and the like. From them presumably Winchell Smith caught inspiration for his long line of quasi-comedies from "The Fortune Hunter" down to "Turn to the Right" and its peach orchards. Surely also, Frank Bacon hearkened to older days and ways for "Lightnin'," which, if current popularity were true gauge of immortality, would go down the ages side by side with Shakespeare and Moliere. With the advent of the "movies," rural melodramas vanished like genti smoke of the "Arabian Nights." The horse race, the saw mill, "The County Fair" and the rest were snatched to mere voiceless light and shadow, and sentimental comedy came to reign in their stead.

Yet it is hardly all of one mold. Mr. Winchell finds it pleasant and profitable to set his scenes with the rural life of "Way Down East" or "The Old Homestead," sprinkle in a spoonful of light-hearted melodrama, and cap the whole by smart speech and action. It is the over-critical might say, something like mixing James A. Hearne and Somerset Maugham—but finds favor with the populace. Mr. Bacon and "Lightnin' Bill" are not far removed, though even a stock company can make Mr. Smith amusing. "Lightnin'" could never be "Lightnin'," says Frank Bacon.

On the other side rank some more keenly polished (and sometimes less successful) dramas. Mr. A. E. Thomas' pleasantest, such as "Only 38," "Just Suppose," and "Come Out of the Kitchen," and Edward Childs Carpenter's "Bab" are sharper, more play-making, Mr. Thomas' ripples smooth as glass, his sentiment verges on sentimentality, his situations retain sheen and illusion.

But of them all, another novelist turned playwright, Mr. Tarkington spans the speech of youth. "Seventeen," "Clarence," "The Wren," and last of all "The Intimate Strangers," bear witness to his capabilities, even as "Penrod" and "The Gentleman from Indiana" stand sufficiently enshrined in the literature of the day. Obviously nothing could withhold Willie Baxter from stage or screen. Indiana and its ways become kindly counterfoil to New York and New England. For certainly Tarkington has established the mid-west as starting point for many a play. His virtue lies not in unique plot or personage, but the startling similarity of his characters to those realities we know and know well. Penrod is hardly one particular small boy, nor is his habitat confined to lush-grassed Indiana. He is in fact, a pretty accurate mirror of American youth on every street and sidewalk. Willie Baxter is no more uncommon figure, and playing with such well-remembered things goes Mr. Tarkington.

Year by year he mellows into rounded playwright, year by year he makes people on stage precisely the same as people off. At times, notably perhaps in "The Intimate Strangers," the comedy has faded to thin-drawn sentimentality. But Mr. Tarkington is journeyman of the theater, his

Shakespeare, Shaw, Schiller
Fill Theaters of Prague

PRAGUE, July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Despite the present spell of hot weather under which the city is sweltering, the theaters in Prague are attracting large audiences. The three favorite dramatists appear to be, and in order of popularity, Shakespeare, Shaw, and Schiller, with Dostoevsky and Schnitzler as good seconds.

Shakespeare in the Czech tongue is something of a novelty, but "Othello" at the Vinohrads Theater has proved very successful. It is admirably produced, and, on the whole, well acted, although the recent passing of Edward Vojan, the great tragedian of the Prague stage, has left a gap not yet filled. The mounting is extraordinarily simple, but none the less effective. A mere suggestion—a silhouette, flanked by a couple of pillars against a background of gray towers—conjures up an unforgettable picture of Venice in the opening scene; and Cyprus stands out as a vivid strip of deep blue and a fluttering flag in a dazzling white sky. It is immensely above the over-elaborate scenery and stage-carpet work of the average Shakespearean production elsewhere.

Bernard Shaw is represented in Prague just now by his "Candida" and "Pygmalion"; and there is some talk of putting on a cycle of Galsworthy's plays. They are, however, so essentially British that it is by no means certain that there is a lasting public for them so far from the country of their origin. Russian dramatists, on the other hand, are enjoying a measure of popularity with Czech audiences. Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment," has already been submitted, as well as his "Brothers Karamazov"; and Gogol's "Inspector General" is to be staged very shortly.

French and German dramatists have had a good deal of their work produced recently in the leading Prague theaters. The most popular among them have been Henri Becque's "Bread" and Schiller's "Don Carlos." Several of Arthur Schnitzler's dramas were staged at the beginning of the summer season; and Strindberg's "Queen Christina," in Czech, is down for early production.

Music in Prague has, during the last month or two, been quite as much to the fore as drama; and two very successful seasons have been made by Richard Strauss. At present he is conducting at the Neues Deutsches Theater, the program including "Der Rosenkavalier," "Elektra," and "Salome," while Prague has also witnessed the initial performance of his "Legend of Joseph." At the National Theater the well-known Czech tenor, Karel Burian, has been appearing in "Don Quixote," and "Madame Butterfly," with Emma Destinnova and Richard Kubla in the leading rôles, has also proved very popular.

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HE WHO GETS SLAPPED

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Intimations

CATULLUS is like pure silver bells that ring at noon above blue water.

Fiona Macleod suggests wind at twilight coming across the pale waters of the north.

Tennyson—twilight on aspens, and grey sky; a streak of crocus yellow in the west—and in the air—the scent of spring.

Leopardi—a cameo of white marble.

Gautier—velvets, silks, the rose-fused flesh of Rubens.

Maupassant—the French etcher, Legros, heightened with color-rubbing from Pompeian walls.

Gerard de Nerval—the moonstone.

Baudelaire—black, polished ebony.

Pater—a gold-point etcher discreetly heightened with color.

Heredia—bronze—and sonorous metal.

George Moore—the chisel strokes of Rodin.

Swinnburne—scented night, and great hybrid flowers asleep against the sky.

Lafcadio Hearn—a ghostly bird of night who knew the eerie wonders of the moon.

Lotti—the brush strokes of Watteau; a sensitive, feverish charm.

José Assunção Silva—a twilight of Chopin.

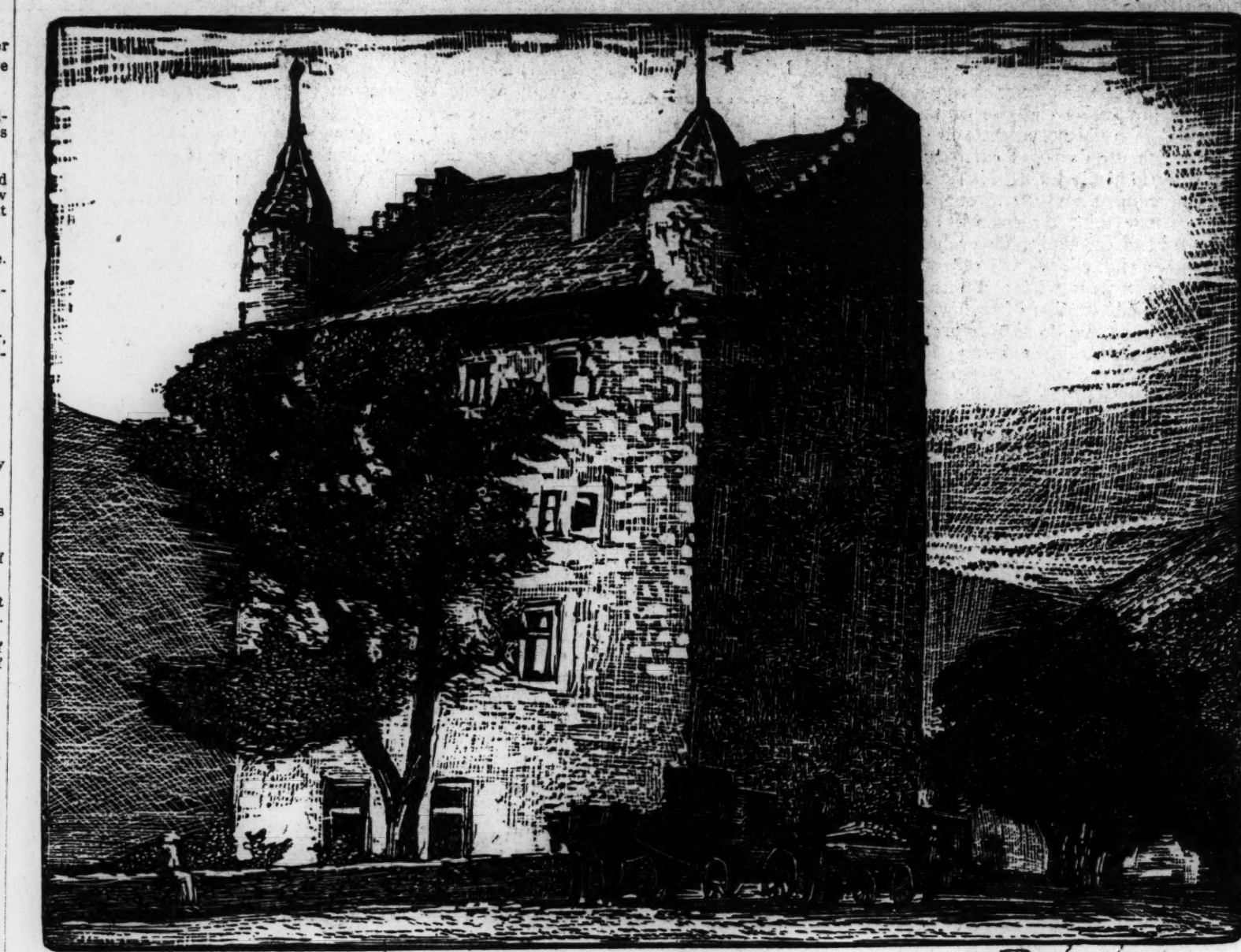
Andréiev—white snow;—like diamonds upon black pines; and sorrow like points of steel; and red blood-dots set like color upon the old Gothic enamels of Limousin.

Turgéniev—an Homeric Greek wearing a Slavic mask.

Pushkin—a style woven of dew and moonlight; a style that can never be worthily reproduced, save in Attic Greek.

The End of the Old Stone Age

We do not find any beautiful paintings in this period. Man was beginning to look on animals from a different point of view. In the old days he had the hunter's eye, quick to note beauty of body and grace of movement, which he expressed in drawings; in Azilian days he may have begun to look on himself as a herdsman, though so far only the dog was domesticated. Great Britain was an island, and



An Old Castle in the Rhone Valley, From the Woodcut by Sydney Lee, A. R. A.

great forests spread over the land, except where the Loess lay thick, and by fineness prevented the trees from taking root. Man, who had been free to roam over the tundra, was now hemmed in, so the old care-free life passed away, and he began to have possessions.

These had to be useful, and we do not find any cunning work in ivory. The awl takes the place of the needle. Flint is revived for making implements, but in a rougher way than those of Solutrean times. Stag horn is used for harpoons instead of reindeer, so the Azilians also were fishermen.

The most interesting things which they have left behind them are the painted stones found at Mas d'Auzil. These are flatish in shape, about two inches across, and painted with signs.

Some of them are surprisingly like early forms of letters—red and black were used. The use to which these stones were put is unknown, but they may have been talismans or accounts. If today you ask a labouring man to cut bricks or tiles, and keep count, he will do so in tens. These he chalks up on the barn door, and obtains his hundreds by ten tens. So these stones may have been tokens or talismans used by Azilian man in keeping the accounts of his trade by barter.

We can be quite sure that some sort of trade had been in existence even long before this time. We have seen how cowrie shells were found with the Cro-Magnon type of skeleton at Laugerie-Basse. Four were near the head, and two at each elbow, knee, and foot. They must have been sewn on the clothing. These would have come from the Mediterranean, and would have been rarities in the centre of France. The chiefs would have desired them on the principle that fine feathers, or shells, make fine birds, or men. So perhaps, skins or harpoons were given in exchange. Don't be amused at these simple folk, because the exchange of commodities still remains as the basis of our trade, and we use money or bills of exchange as talismans or tokens.

The Glacial Period had receded into the past, and the climate was temperate. Whereas in Magdalenian times the countryside had the appearance of the Arctic tundra where the Eskimos now live, in Azilian times it became well wooded.

Before we leave the painted stones, we must draw attention to the fact that some of the markings are very much like Roman letters. From this some archaeologists have argued that the stones were the text-books from which Azilian boys learned their ABC. This is a tremendous flight of imagination, and a short cut indeed at the same time. We know prehistoric man could draw splendidly; if he met a man who did not understand his own language, he would naturally draw the thing he desired to obtain.

The probable Azilian deposits at Oban were found in a cave opening on to a sea-beach. Professor Sollas mentions the fact that in a beach at Glasgow, which corresponds in age with the one at Oban, no less than eighteen dug-out canoes have been discovered. These may have belonged to Azilian man. On the rocky floor of cave at Oban were successive deposits: first a pebbly gravel washed in by high tides, then a bed of shells, then gravel, and on top of this another shell-bed with a final topping of black earth, formed in later ages. The level of the land has gone up, perhaps as it lost its tremendous load of ice; or that of the sea gone down, because the cave is now some thirty feet above the sea-level.—Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, in "The Old Stone Age."

M R. SYDNEY LEE recently was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, in London, an honor to which his excellent work in several fields of the arts fully entitled him. He has a fine sense of the picturesque; romantic castles and other relics from days long gone by have furnished him with striking subjects for several large canvases of impressive merit.

But oil is by no means Mr. Lee's only medium; in etching and woodcut he has found an equally spontaneous means of expression. He renders the rugged, time-worn and mellowed aspect of medieval structures with remarkable skill, and both at home and abroad a happy instinct leads him to out-of-the-way treasures of ancient architecture.

Rule's: Oyster House of Repute

More sedate was the company at Rule's, which has been a noted professional resort ever since the close of the eighteenth century. An epitome of its social history might fill a volume. Established way back in the year 1798, this may justly claim to have been the earliest rendezvous for superior intelligences of which we possess any record. Before the Athenaeum Club came into being in 1824, and the Garrick Club in 1831, the votaries of Literature, Art, and the Drama had no place to meet save at Rule's. Nor did they afterward desert it for the exclusiveness ensured to members by a ballot election and a yearly subscription. And whosoever men of light and leading foregather, those occupying less enviable positions will flock.

The mere citation of eminent authors, playwrights, actors, artists, critics, eye, even judges, who made Rule's their rendezvous for joyous feeding and good fellowship, would constitute a lengthy list. Sir Henry Irving, John L. Toole, and William Terris designed to this restful snuggery their constant patronage. At one table on the first floor Sir Walter Besant and James Rice formulated over luncheon and dinner their joint novel, "The Golden Butterfly." Long years ago Sir Francis Burnand, ere his editorship of Punch had brought him knightly honour wrote: "To get anything indifferent here would be the exception, not the rule."

An enumeration of the heterogeneous objects of interest at Rule's would easily fill a newspaper column. Perhaps the first to arrest attention is a large marble bust of that inimitable light comedian, Charles Mathews. Nearby we gaze upon the mirthful countenance in bronze of a modern mime—Dan Leno. A striking portrait of Mrs. Kendal exemplifies the early work of an artist who has since risen to fame on "the boards"—Sir J. Forbes Robertson. Facing this hangs the original sketch for Sir Thomas Lawrence's admired painting of John Philip Kemble as Hamlet in the National Portrait Gallery. Americans will also recognize a close tie between the Drama of the Mother Country and that of their own land in the fine likeness of Edwin Forrest.

Done in oils, by the graving tool or the sun's rays, the features and stage robes of eminent actors from David Garrick down to Sir Henry Irving and Hermann Vezin, may on these walls be studied. The Keans, Macready, Phelps, Gustavus V. Brooke, Liston, Harley, Buckstone, T. P. Cooke, Munden, Wright, Farren, Toole—all are here. Neither do famous histrions of the gentler sex lack representation. Operatic stars, dancers like Grisi and Taglioni, and

great maestri—Monsieur Julien of bal masqué celebrity, for example—enter into this comprehensive collection. There are, moreover, views of old London theatres, copies of original leases, invitation cards for gala performances and playbills galore. An immense bound volume of the last named, dating back three-quarters of a century, irrespective of those framed on the walls, should prove invaluable to the future historian of the London stage.

For one such example, Mr. Harry Davis, the late proprietor and brother of James Davis, of light opera fame, somewhat indignantly refused a hundred pounds. Not to be parted with at any price, this is the only bill extant of a wonderful charity performance at the Hanover Square Rooms in 1851 of Lord Lytton's "Not So Bad As We Seem," in which Charles Dickens, John Forster, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Dr. Westland Marston, Peter Cunningham, Charles Knight, Wilkie Collins and John Thelwell took part. Though perhaps the most highly prized by a playbill connoisseur, this is only one of the treasures gracing the walls at Rule's. Another sets forth the name of Miss Eliza Terry against the character of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" at the old Princess's Theatre, May 29th, 1856, thus attesting the celebrated actress's first appearance on the stage in her ninth year.

Rule's is something more than a theatrical museum. It embraces statuary, antiquities, engravings of Old London, paintings by George Morland, Constable and other famous artists, the largest collection known of Rowlandson's sketches, thirty-four of Richard Dighton's coloured portraits of notabilities, temp. 1800, and no less than one hundred and eighty delineations of London street characters from his brush, in addition to the whole series of "Vanity Fair" cartoons by "Ape." Hours can, in fact, be spent over examining the multitudinous objects brought together—Leopold Wagner, in "New Book About London."

Where the Birds Nest

A million years before Atlantis was our lark sprang from some hollow in the grass.

Some old soft hoof-print in a tussock's shade; And the wood-pigeon's smooth, snow-white eggs were laid.

High amid green pines' sunset-coloured shafts, And rooks their villages of twiggie rafts.

Set on the tops of elms, where elms grew then, And still the thumbling tit and perky wren.

Popped through the tiny doors of cosy balls And the blackbird lined with moss his high-built walls;

A round mud cottage held the thrush's young, And straws from the untidy sparrow's dung.

Yes, daw and owl, curlew and crested henn, Kingfisher, mallard, water-rail and tern,

Chaffinch and greenfinch wagtail, stonechat, ruff,

Whitethroat and robin, fly-catcher and cherrub, Missel-thrush, magpie, sparrow-hawk and jay,

Built, those far ages gone, in this year's war.

And below on a rock against the grey sea fretted, Pipe-necked and stationary and silhouetted, Cormorants stood in a wise, black, equal row

Above the nests and long blue eggs we know.

—J. C. Squire.

Shelley's Lyric Inspiration

The lovers of Shelley make most of his shorter and more lyrical poems, each the product of a single inspiration, and meeting most perfectly the test of Poe that a poem should give a single impression of beauty. Few English poets have been more wisely submissive to the inner movement of feeling and fancy. Few have listened more reverently for the special strain of music vouchsafed to their ear alone. Shelley was not the singer to piece out his authentic melody with the cold inventions of the mind, to force his delicate imagination into the cramped mould of some approved thought or prearranged sentiment. One can admire the sententious precision of Gray or Horace without wishing that Shelley had brought the "Stanzas Written in Dejection" to some quotable conclusion like the Etton College Ode, or had spun them off some pompous moral like "integer vite." One can love the polished hexameters of Virgil without prizing less the subtle changes and unpredictable caprices of Shelley's stanzas. "When the Lamp is Shattered." The wind bloweth where it listeth; and Shelley, following the wind of his inspiration, has added as new and varied melodies to English poetry as Chopin has to European music.

The lovers of Shelley have been many and vociferous. His lyrics in particular have been praised too much by indiscreet mediocrity. And the latter-day critics would redress the balance by ignoring them altogether. But their reason for leaving the lyrics alone seem to be quite as much that they offer no opening for attack upon his opinions. And that in itself is sometimes made a count against him. Even Professor Dowden, in the act of defending Shelley, thinks it wise to acknowledge, as if it were an indictment, that his finest lyrics are "pure renderings of states of feeling, without any intellectual centres," and to confess that "the feeling most frequently and most vividly expressed is that of desire in some one or other of its forms." I don't know when it came to be taken for granted that a lyric poem must have an "intellectual centre" in some sense different from that of the "Hymn of Apollo" or the "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty." I was not aware that that test had been used to rule out of court the songs of Burns, or of Herrick, or of Poe, the odes of Catullus or Sappho. And as for desire, I do not see how we can be anything but grateful to Shelley for the pure spiritual aspiration which he, somewhat rarely among lyric poets, so steadily voiced for vulgar humanity.

The lyric poems of Shelley may be said to be intellectual centres because they do not deal with things of the intellect, because they are lyrics. In his longer poems he does touch on social and philosophical themes in such a way as to render him properly liable to criticism on this score; and it was the utilitarian philosopher, Mill, who first pointed out this lack in them, and the rationalist Leslie Stephen who subjected them to the coldest and most searching criticism.—Joseph Warren Beach, in The Yale Review.

"Here Are Two Swords"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN LUKE'S touching account of the scenes leading up to the betrayal of Christ Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane, the noble serenity which characterizes true greatness is seen to immeasurably transcend the seeming ignominy of defeat. With tender solicitude, the Master sought to rouse his disciples to the significance of their opportunity to put to a practical test the teachings which had been unfolded to them during his ministry. They, overwhelmed by their apprehension of impending disaster, could only answer, "Lord, behold, here are two swords." The exaltation which followed their success when they went forth without purse or scrip to heal the sick and preach the gospel, and which had marked the triumphal entry into Jerusalem, seemed now completely obscured; and "two swords" were the pathetic measure of their present sense of power. A little while later, one sword was drawn impetuously to cut off the ear of a servant in the party which approached to seize Jesus. With an immediate demonstration of the potency of Spirit to redeem man from hatred and resentment, our Lord healed the injury; and, so, once more was revealed the sword of Truth, which was soon to rend the veil of the temple of false belief and dogma, and unfold to human consciousness the glories of the resurrection.

It is the function of Christian Science to make plain to mankind today how they may follow in the footsteps of the Master, and triumph over the world's belief in the weapons of carnal warfare and hatred, through the scientific realization of man's spiritual identity. The sword of Spirit is the unrestrained potency and activity of divine justice, which is never a personal possession but the inalienable birthright of every child of God, blessing equally every one, and apprehended by each individual in the measure of his own conformity to the requirements of God's law. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 342), Mary Baker Eddy challenges human judgment thus: "If Christianity is not scientific, and Science is not of God, then there is no [variable] law, and truth becomes an accident. Shall it be denied that a system which works according to the Scriptures has Scriptural authority?"

The spread of modern education and the growing complexity of social problems have stirred men to a greater heed for the welfare of their fellow-mortals, and a more insistent demand for what the world calls "social justice." How shall it be attained? Can bloody battlefields or bitterly contested litigation or the possession of gold, confer it? History replies eloquently. Step by step, mankind are awakening to the infinite capacities of that scientific forgiveness which Christ

Jesus proclaimed in the Sermon on the Mount. For if, as all Christians acknowledge, God is infinite and omnipotent, then all activity which corresponds in its quality to God, or good, must infallibly be sustained by Him, and cannot be frustrated or annulled by injustice of any kind. The sword of human retribution can tyrannize over nothing but an ignorance of what God is, an ignorance of His allness and the essential imperishable integrity of every idea which emanates from Him. With the removal of that ignorance, accomplished by illuminating human thought with the Science of true being, there necessarily follows a growing and effective realization that "justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne."

Whether the attack may seem to affect entire nations or only single individuals, whether it appear to impend or already to have forced an innocent victim to suffer or succumb, the power of divine justice is available to adjust the scales and enforce its triumph. Absolute and unflinching protection is afforded by reliance upon good, to the exclusion of every selfish consideration. When both sides to a controversy are animated by the desire to see right prevail, nothing can prevent an inflow of divine intelligence, which will prompt and guide human action to wise and beneficial ends. When hatred or self-seeking attempts to profit at the expense of the innocent object of its lawless purpose, it is enough to take refuge in innocence and integrity, as David did when face to face with Goliath; and, armed with a clear consciousness of the immutability of right, to abide the issue without fear. To those bereaved, maimed, or impoverished by the ruthlessness of human warfare, Christian Science unfolds certain consolation, wholeness, and substance, and an unending renewal of man's God-given opportunity to know God and to express good in every phase of daily life. Nor need it be feared that these benefits are theoretical, or deferred until some future state of existence. The same power which healed the servant whose ear had been cut off by the disciple's sword, is seen to come into active expression, as thought becomes more Christlike and God is recognized as All-in-all. Little wonder that unnumbered thousands throughout the world acclaim with heartfelt gratitude Mary Baker Eddy's restoration of the teachings of the compassionate Savior.

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1922

EDITORIALS

How deeply the underlying plan of the League of Nations has captured the imagination of the world can

Light From the Argentine

be seen from the literature and resolutions put forth by the Argentine Association for the League of Nations. This is all the more remarkable in view of the withdrawal of the Argentine delegation from the first Assembly of the League. Notwithstanding this official discouragement, it is evident that the Argentine association is going strong. The constitution of the association declares that it is an institution of educational character to uphold "the doctrine of moral law, the sovereignty of free nations, the emancipation of those who are oppressed, the abolition of arbitrary force, and the organization of Europe and of the whole world into an association for the relief of suffering, and for the enlightenment of mankind." It further favors universal democracy, measures such as universal free trade and the solution of social problems affecting Capital and Labor, in an effort to mitigate international jealousy and suspicion, and above all considers that the settlement of international disputes by means of war should be ended by making the League of Nations the universal arbiter.

There is no sort of doubt that the civilized powers must move in the direction of the international settlement of disputes between nations by reason and justice, and not by the sword, or civilization will perish. The present state of affairs, in which every people is a law unto itself and glories in its selfishness as noble patriotism, is both criminal and futile. Selfishness among nations spells exactly the same results as selfishness among individuals. It means hatred and resentment and quarrels, and as there are as yet neither courts nor policemen to solve disputes and keep the peace, they end in wars. It is only as all nations begin to recognize that they are a great brotherhood and to act on that basis that war will disappear. And it is this underlying conception, the conception that mankind is one and must demonstrate its unity, if it is not to continue to tear itself to pieces, that gives the League of Nations its hold on popular sentiment, and that will eventually bring some association of the kind embracing all peoples into being.

At the same time, the Argentine association, while doing fine work for a great cause, does not, perhaps, appreciate the difficulties which stand in the way, and the tremendous patience and long-suffering and confidence in the power of mankind to respond to good, which will be needed to bring its ideals to fruition. In one of its recent resolutions it boldly proposes that the Near Eastern question should be solved by making Constantinople a free city, and Thrace and Macedonia and Smyrna and Armenia autonomous states. If nationalities were divided in these parts into watertight compartments, such a solution might be possible. The whole difficulty is that nationalities never are so divided. They are intermingled and either the minority feels suppressed, or as in Macedonia, where the Greeks, the Serbs, the Bulgars and the Albanians are all mixed up in more or less equal numbers, they each desire to be not autonomous but united with their own fellows, which is clearly impossible. Hence the deadlocks everywhere. The Argentine association is on surer ground when it stands on broader ground. The truth is that nationalism in its present form will never solve the world's problems. It is a step onward from imperialism. But it is itself an affirmation of the belief that men are not brothers, and that two nationalities cannot live together in one democracy. Yet in the long run it is this view and not the Balkanization of the earth which will bring peace and unity to mankind.

WHEN the agitation in the English rural districts led by Jesse Collings, M. P., representative of the farm laborers, for "three acres and a cow" disturbed late Victorian politics, an expression often used by the advocates of a return to the landless workers of some part of the common lands that had been absorbed by titled holders of great estates was: "There's no land for the likes of us. Dukes is different."

"Dukes is Different"

It has great bankers and financiers, to whom a certain deference is accorded that might indicate that so far as their opinions clash with those of the average citizen, they are in a separate class, with views entitled to preferential treatment.

An illustration of what may possibly be the popular attitude toward those who by reason of success achieved in financial affairs have come to be regarded as authorities is found in the different receptions with which two propositions for changing the existing gold standard have been received by the American newspapers and banking interests. One of these suggestions is that made by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who has for some time past been engaged in a propaganda for what he terms "stabilizing the dollar," by theoretically taking from, or adding to, the amount of gold in the standard dollar, according to the advance or decline in prices as shown by the price-index of a large number of staple commodities. This would, in effect, be an abandonment of the gold standard, as the real standard would be the commodity prices by which the amount of gold in the dollar was regulated. Whatever merits the plan may have, it would seem to be a most radical departure, and its adoption would apparently revolutionize the public and private financial systems of the country.

The second proposal relating to the standard of values was that of Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison, who

suggested that the gold standard had outlived its usefulness, and that it might be possible to devise a plan whereby a currency satisfactory for all business purposes could be based on the great productive energies of the country. Messrs. Ford and Edison did not attempt to give details of a method by which the proposed currency would be issued, but they evidently believe that this should be done by the national Government, and not through banks.

This venture of two eminently successful captains of industry into the field of economics has evoked a nationwide protest from bankers, editors and others, who hold up to scorn what they term wild and unsound views regarding the nature and function of money. From the same interests there has come no similar protest against Professor Fisher's criticisms of the existing gold standard, or his advocacy of what appears to be a commodity standard. This is possibly due to the fact that a number of eminent bankers are among the officers of the Stable Money League, and presumably somewhat in sympathy with the Fisher plan for a stabilized dollar. It may be all wrong for Mr. Ford or Mr. Edison to offer suggestions affecting the measure of values and basis of currency. They are merely great executives. Financiers and professors "is different."

In his article "The Eclipse of Europe," published in the current Yale Review, Mr. F. W. Hirst, long the editor of the London Economist, discusses the relation of the public debts of Europe to the endeavors making for the rehabilitation of the nations in a way that ought to attract attention among thoughtful Americans. In a brief survey he shows that Great Britain little more than half a century ago was as averse to "mingling" in the affairs of Continental Europe as is the United States. But the older country was drawn in, as the younger infallibly will be. Mr. Hirst does not raise the point directly, but he would be a dull reader of contemporary history who does not see that only by the joint action of two Anglo-Saxon peoples can Continental Europe be saved from itself.

Four years after the conclusion of peace the state of Europe commercially is worse than it was the day the armistice was signed. In Russia, Austria, Hungary, Germany the currency is almost valueless. Greece, with a savage war on its hands, has cut the value of the drachma in two in the last year. France and Italy are but little better off, and owe such seeming improvement as appears to recent loans.

Now no nation can restore its money to anything like its pre-war value except by discontinuing the issue of new paper, and retiring, at least in part, its redundant issues. But no nation which spends annually more than it can possibly raise by taxation can avoid constant recourse to the printing press for more money. And that is precisely what all of the formerly belligerent states of Continental Europe are doing. The Economic Commission at Genoa was emphatic in its insistence that balancing of budgets was the necessary precedent to the stabilization of currencies and exchanges.

It is apparently the belief of the United States that this balancing can be effected only by the drastic reduction of military expenditures. The language in which Secretary Hughes declined to participate in the Genoa Conference indicated clearly enough that the barring of all discussion of disarmament—at French insistence—deprived that gathering of any promise of good.

Now, evident as it may be that reduction of expenditures, especially military, is a primary step in the rehabilitation it is equally evident that it will be the first step only. Financial aid must follow the effort, and this aid can be rendered by two nations only—Great Britain and the United States. It may take two forms—the cancellation of existing indebtedness and the further advance of funds. It is urged not infrequently by shallow political disputants that the inability of a debtor to pay is a poor reason for lending him more money. But the history of business is full of instances in which precisely this has been done to restore crippled enterprises to their useful place in the commercial world.

In the event of a general cancellation of international indebtedness, Great Britain would make the heaviest immediate sacrifice, for if her debt to the United States were canceled, in consideration of her likewise forgiving the indebtedness of her former allies to her, she would escape payment of barely one-half the amount of claims she would cancel.

But as a matter of fact there would be in the end no sacrifice to any nation, other than the enormous sacrifice which war entails. For all that those debts stand for has been destroyed in the great chaos of war. The substance is gone—only the paper debts that stand for it remain. Whether that substance can be more certainly and speedily restored by forcing certain nations to work as slaves for others, or rather by having all work on as nearly equal terms as possible with freedom of exchange to stimulate world-wide industry and commerce is the question. But one answer can come to him who approaches the problem with an international mind. Given world-wide economy, release from the crushing burden of debt, and industry restored will in a brief space of time restore the wreckage left by the Great War.

If the United States can use its claims against Europe to compel the abolition of militarism, then it will profit more than the face value of its bonds. Perhaps that is just what the Washington Administration is trying to accomplish.

THE tendency revealed in the Pan-German, Pan-American, Pan-British and other "pan" movements has been disclosed in a new spot. Now comes "Pan-Arabia" into the international limelight, for Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, the Hedjaz and Yemen have come together to organize a "World Arab Executive Committee." It is safe to assume that the first tangible evidence of the vitality of this committee will be a drive for funds.

THERE is none but will applaud the action of Japan's Privy Council in ratifying the treaties which embody the results of the Washington Conference. Beginning with the Yap agreement, all the documents have been indorsed, including the clauses restricting poison gas and submarines. So is taken another step along the road of better international understanding, another step away from that regrettable habit of misunderstanding and ever-increasing armaments which has bred past wars and always is apt to breed others. The revision of Tokyo's naval budget means the dropping of 10,000 men and several hundred officers from the rolls, and a drastic readjustment of the programs in all yards. Already the propagandist's "war" clamor is stilled. Japan is entering on a new era and, correspondingly, the world's associations are reshaping.

Looked at from a narrower angle, the Prince Regent and the immediate circle of his advisers are now playing as wise politics as Japan has played from the start, in connection with this same conference. When the plan was first talked of, last August, both press and public in the island kingdom were suspicious and more or less outspokenly critical—carping even. When the nine delegations gathered at the American capital the attitude of the world, if not exactly distrustful of Nippon, was yet as if assuming she was, in a way, on trial. Then, through a not less than masterly handling of her part in the three months' debate, she came out of the Conference with an appreciably heightened stand. The Mutsu incident had been so ably accommodated as to work no exception. What criticisms had been stirred were all at the expense of France. Since then and steadily the Pacific situation has increasingly taken on a kindlier appearance, one more and more in keeping with its name. It is but setting a period to all this for the land which shares with the United States the primary interest in that greatest of the oceans to follow the United States in official approval of the treaties. The entirely expected exchange of ratifications, late in July or early August, can scarcely add to what has just been done.

The formal fact is a matter of value: the influence radiating from it is as great. England has not yet ratified, though her Admiralty has been acting as if she had, clearly in fullest anticipation that she will, and soon. The present action of Hirohito's council may well bring the British approval nearer. The same is to be believed in the case of France, where there is obvious hesitation, not so much to ratify as to take any step determinative enough to affect a domestic situation already uneasy, if not tangled. The summer, however, will see Paris follow London, as London will have followed Tokyo, in taking stand beside Washington.

The circles running out from the stone cast by President Harding and Secretary Hughes are widening, and the surface of the world's pond is the smoother behind them.

THERE are those in America and elsewhere who scoff at the stand the United States has taken on prohibition, declaring that as much liquor is being drunk now as before the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution became effective. So, too, there are those in China and elsewhere who would belittle the benefits that have accrued to China from the anti-opium campaign which has been conducted of late years in that country. It is, therefore, of more than usual significance that Dr. Chao Hsin-chu, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in London, who was a delegate to the recent Geneva Opium Conference, has publicly expressed the thanks of the Chinese Government to the British Government for the help Great Britain has given China in the latter's campaign, tendering the assurance that this aid has been of great value in combating gradually the use of opium and in keeping up the moral standard of the country.

Dr. Chao declared emphatically that certain good results have followed the repressive policies which the Chinese Government has been applying, but he called attention to the trouble which is being experienced by the consumption of morphine, every particle of which, he protests, is coming from foreign countries. He urged the recognition of the fact that a question like the narcotic drug question is essentially an international, and not a national issue, and that, as such, it must be dealt with by international agreement and regulation.

Viewing this great issue from a different angle, information has recently come to hand concerning the manufacture, on a huge scale, of cocaine and other alkaloids obtainable from the coca leaf, by a Japanese syndicate which has acquired large estates for this purpose in the interior of Peru. This project has been conducted with the greatest secrecy, to such an extent, indeed, that there are many well informed business men and government officials in Lima who are entirely ignorant of the traffic that is being carried on.

The phase of the question to which attention is especially directed here is, however, in connection with the coca-chewing habit of the South American Indians. To this habit is largely due the almost unbelievable depth of degradation to which this once strong race has sunk, and by pandering to this habit the Japanese, it appears, are contriving to secure a foothold in that section from which they expect to reap benefits in the future.

There is, however, a larger side to this whole issue than appears on the surface—the question, which Dr. Chao, in the appeal quoted above, but clothes in another garb, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The world is being aroused as never before to see the interdependence of the nations. Selfishness, intrigue, and aggrandizement are giving way to a larger sense of things, and it is becoming more and more generally recognized that only through the good of all can individuals really benefit.

Japan and the Treaties

Adjustment Time in the Theater

WHEN the theatrical managers on a recent Monday morning looked within their newspapers, they exclaimed, one fancies, as in chorus, "Well, what next?" For there was set forth in elaborate detail the plan of the organized Chautauqua movement for the establishment of a theater of its own, aimed to entertain the 10,000,000 who, it is estimated, are reached annually by this movement in the United States. First the automobile, then the "movies," then daylight saving, next the little theaters, then the Actors' Equity, then the radio, and now the Chautauqua. Well may the inquiry be, "What next?"

With a hope of gaining an answer to this query, an observer of events in the theater recently asked an actor of long experience both in commercial and repertory theaters, what he thought the particularly new note of next season would be in the English-speaking theaters. "I doubt if there will be any new note," he said, "unless you mean that some new dramatist may come to production. What he will have to offer will be a real incident in history if he is strong enough to produce something individualistic in quality. The main defect of the regular theater today is that it is served by half a hundred writers who have perfected a best-seller type of drama. There is no individuality, and hence no style in these pattern plays. Really the worst thing that can be said about them is that the names of the authors could be interchanged indiscriminately without the public ever becoming the wiser."

"But next season will have a note of its own, I believe, and that will be an increased realization by the regular theater managers that there has been built up during the last few years a large new public that is ready to support the best of contemporary drama, the literary drama, if you will, so long as it is actable. Galsworthy's 'The Pigeon' had the longest run of its career last season on Broadway, and this was a revival. This play, like Andreyev's 'He Who Gets Slapped,' is an example of the sort of drama in which the theater will be more and more concerned in the future, since they are character studies in which the dialogue is used to reveal the inner nature of the personages rather than as a means of carrying on a lively physical action. The 'movies' have far outdistanced the theater as a means of telling stories of lively movement."

"The theater is moribund," some people are exclaiming. Whereupon, remembering how the drama has always awakened with a new vigor from its periods of lassitude, many will exclaim, "That's promising." Plainly the time has come for the managers to recognize the actors' associations ungrudgingly, to stop trying to do what the "movies" can do better, to provide entertainment of a quality that will make the radio concerts seem inane, and so appealing that the motorists will curtail their touring to see "that play that mustn't be missed." One can even imagine the theater as thus organized competing successfully with the Chautauqua circuit with plays "redolent of the soil." Times change faster than systems, and the theater system has not changed quite fast enough to adjust itself to the "movies," the automobile, and the radio. But the discovery of the new public taste for serious drama would seem an indication that this adjustment is coming fast.

Editorial Notes

It is not an easy matter to demolish a popular catchphrase, especially when it takes the form of a neat paradox. So it required courage for Lord Robert Cecil, in a speech before the League of Nations Union, to attack the old doctrine that "if you wish for peace you must prepare for war," and to say boldly that he did not believe in it. What Lord Robert does believe in, as a seeker for peace, is the League of Nations, and that also requires courage, at the present early stage of the League's existence. The same idea, taken from a slightly different angle, was expressed with equal boldness by the professor-politician, Sir H. Mackinder: "If you are ever to stop the evil course of blood for blood, there must come a moment when statesmanship halts you and says, 'I will let that crime go unavenged.'"

It is interesting to see how the world is coming round to a larger view of cleanliness. Recently there was instituted in Sydney, Australia, a "clean the city" campaign, during which the whole city was placarded with notices appealing to all to co-operate in the work. So far, so good; but there was something a great deal better, for during the afternoon of the opening day of the campaign 2000 children marched in two great parades, carrying banners calling on the city to clean up the liquor traffic. Getting the children imbued with the prohibition idea is one of the surest ways of making the reform a successful actuality.

WITHOUT questioning the justice or legality of the remission of a large amount of income taxes from the estate of Morton F. Plant of New London, Ct., on the ground of heavy losses in the operation of Mr. Plant's farm and because "farming was a pleasure or hobby of Mr. Plant, and the farm was not a business enterprise," it is just possible that the decision will have some effect on income tax collections elsewhere. Will not a great many owners of land be tempted to class themselves as "gentlemen farmers," try to qualify under the "hobby" definition and claim that their farms are run at a loss?

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, in addressing the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches against the evils of alcoholism, claimed that ten bishops were present, and that to his knowledge there were thirty "teetotal" bishops in the Church of England. That is good, for a beginning, and marks a distinct improvement on the old days when there was good reason to associate the "Beer and Bible." Is there a prelate nowadays who would get up in the House of Lords, as Archbishop Magee did, and declare that he would rather see England free than England compulsorily sober?

A Larger View of the Narcotic Question